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PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

No. XII.

ADDITIONAL * REPORTS ON THE PUBLIC ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

That which concerns every part of the United Kingdom, that which involves the lives and properties of his majesty's subjects, as the experience of every year too strongly verifies in the loss of lives and limbs; that in which even the brute creation is interested, and which is urged on our attention by the voice of humanity; that which demands *two millions* sterling *yearly*, from the pockets of the public; and that to which no less value is entrusted daily throughout the island, —THAT must needs be an article of great extent, magnitude, and importance.

The HIGH ROADS of the kingdom, though legally described as "the King's Highways," are the property of the public, to every beneficial effect of proprietorship; and it is to avoid the exclusive interest of local proprietory, to the injury of the public at large, that they are vested in His Majesty. All the King's subjects, bearing an equal relation to the official head of the community, each of them is at liberty to enjoy the right of passage along those roads, which are under the special protection of that personage; and none may lawfully obstruct his compatriot in the exercise of this right.

If the high roads of the kingdom are the property of the public, and under the special protection of the King, then it devolves on the legislature to make general regulations for their establishment, order, condition, and improvement: and to avail itself of every advantage offered by diligent attention and experience, or by science and professional abilities. Every hint may be taken, by whomsoever suggested, and every proposal may be canvassed: the ultimate adoption of any, or of all, still resting with the legislature itself.

The productions of our country, natural or artificial, would be useless in a great degree to the commonwealth, if they were destined to be consumed only in those districts which furnish them. There could be no such thing as a general average price for the kingdom, of any commodity. There could be no mutual assistance of the parts to each other, respectively. There could be no inducement to intercourse. For in fact, intercourse implies objects which are utterly inconsistent with the absence of roads, or with an impassable state of the roads, or with roads so insecure, from whatever cause, that travellers in journeying upon them are apprehensive of danger.

And though the animals we employ in our service cannot explain to us their sense of fear, or that foresight of misfortune, which we can readily perceive they possess; yet it is the duty of every compassionate mind, and the study of every wise and intelligent owner to favour to his utmost the exertions of

> Those mute companions of his pains who bear
> In all his toil a more than equal share.

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* For the SECOND REPORT of the HON. COMMITTEE vide LITERARY PANORAMA, Vol. I. p. 365. [with the article subjoined.] Vide also p. 557, with FIGURES *of Roads, and Drains, also Wheels, &c.* For the THIRD REPORT on the same subject, vide LITERARY PANORAMA, Vol. V. p. 1. illustrated by FIGURES *of Horses, &c.* p. 11-14.

Hitherto the legislature has confined its attention, so far as general regulation is in question, to some few restrictive laws for carriages, and to the enactment of certain principles which experience has not unreservedly justified. The opening of new roads, or the improvement of old ones, have been matters of local origin and local execution: the means of giving them the best form and construction, of ensuring their conservation, or reparation; of apportioning the weights they are to sustain, and of controuling the carriages that pass over them, have been, in a great measure, left to chance, or to the opinion, whim, or suggestion of individuals. At length, the increased and increasing correspondence between all parts of these islands, the importance of the mercantile transactions, daily carried on by writing; the rapidity with which letters are now forwarded, and the umbrage taken at delay, by the parties interested, have rouzed the attention of the legislature, and the advice of the judicious as well theoretical as practical, and of observers as well as of professors, is solicited with an earnestness that augurs happily for the attainment of the objects of which so many ingenious individuals are in quest.

To these researches we deem it our duty and honour to give all the publicity in our power: the nation will infer that its representatives are not idle, nor indifferent to the internal prosperity of the state, nor above receiving advice, and attending to the voice of instruction; nor rash or hasty in forming conclusions, but willing to hear, to be informed, and to enact on the best advice, and after the most satisfactory deliberation.

To obtain the character of *truly* noble, public works must unite *utility* with magnificence, for it is not enough that they display only the wealth or the power of a state. Their intention and their contribution to the general benefit of the community must be still more evident, than the liberality in point of expence at which they have been constructed, or the skill, labour, and perseverance triumphant in their completion. The Pyramids of Egypt are censured by not a few who have visited them, because they appear to have employed prodigious exertions without an adequate object. This probably was not the case. If they were sacred edifices, of the nature of temples, they might claim that relative importance which has always been attributed to religion, by enlightened governments. But in the eyes of us moderns, who enter not into those feelings, they seem to load the earth as eternal monuments of human folly.

This character is rendered the more striking, by the contrast between these masses, and the canals constructed in Egypt to accommodate the commerce of Asia and Europe; an object of absolute and immense importance,—but these are now almost obliterated, in the sandy soil through which they passed. These works, intended for service are ruined; while those intended for ostentation remain.

The Romans had no great experience in the cutting of canals. Their extensive empire was little susceptible of the improvements which modern times have witnessed, in the formation of those means of intercourse which unite the distant extremes of an empire; but, certainly their roads, intended to answer the same purpose, were at once proofs of their sagacity, their humanity, and their civilization.

The political sagacity evident in the construction of long lines of public highways, by the labour of troops not on military service, can never be too highly appreciated; as it kept a dangerous body employed, and therefore secure against the vices of idleness, yet always at hand for duty, and familiarized by habit to labour. The officers were accustomed to their men, and the men to their officers. All were formed to obedience; the leading virtue in a soldier.——————
To this consideration must be added that of the facility with which military movements might be performed. For the Romans marched from time to time, immense bodies of national troops from that capital of the world to remote countries; and this was a principal inducement to the construction of their roads. The supplies demanded by the population of the city, were chiefly received by sea.

The humanity of the Roman government was conspicuous, in that the construction of convenient roads ensured the more certain and less laborious passage of travellers, as well men as animals. When hills were lowered, when morasses were drained and rendered solid earth, when inundations were restrained, and rivers or floods were controuled, those who had

ocasion to travel from one place to another, could not but perform their journey with less fatigue, less danger, less loss of time, and less certainty of its accomplishment.

The civilization of a people to whom is opened an easy intercourse between town and town, and between provincial towns, and the metropolis, must increase. The conveniencies and elegancies of the metropolis will speedily be transmitted to a distance, and the greatest of distances is shortened by facilities of communication.

The most important roads formed by the Romans, are, in parts, still extant, to witness the general character of the whole: and some places, to this day, are beholden to the labours of those, who, full two thousand years ago, studied and executed works of public accommodation.

It is true, that the roads of Britain, and those of Italy, are not to be contemplated absolutely under the same point of view, yet the subject may be illustrated by comparison.

The extent of the Roman roads was from the columns of Hercules (Cadiz) the extremes of Spain, and of Britain, in the West; to the banks of the Euphrates in the East; and South to the remotest limits of Egypt. The centre of these national ways was the miliary stone *(Milliarium Aureum)* placed in the midst of Rome. It is natural to conclude, that the roads immediately around the metropolis were the best finished, as they were by far the most frequented. Those of which parts still remain are the *Via Flaminia*, the *Via Appia*, and the *Via Emilia*. Several miles of the *Via Appia* are yet entire leading to Fondi. In some places the surface is complete, and is now as even and smooth as glass.

The ground-work of these roads, is of rough stones, or coarse rubbish, held together by a very strong cement;—above, is a layer of gravel, also cemented, mixed with small round pebbles; into this layer of gravel, while fresh, the stones of the upper surface were easily imbedded; and the whole, consolidating, became a mass capable of resisting almost any wear, and any weight. Time has rendered the surface of these pavements, harder than marble. The bank of the main road, is commonly three feet in height: the breadth is about twelve feet.

But, some of the Roman works were raised twenty feet. The foot paths on the sides of these ancient roads, were only in some places: not two feet in width: and about twenty inches in height: they were termed *margines*.

There are several particulars in which English roads differ from these labours of our ancient masters. We are content with a good superficies, without placing so substantial and expensive a substratum: our roads are *made* of gravel, as well as *covered* with that material. Nevertheless, it may be presumed that the Roman roads never supported such heavy weights as are now drawn in our ponderous road waggons. By ancient representations of laden boats, laden cars, and other luggages, we know that the timbers, the casks of various descriptions, the massive stores for building, &c. were as large and as heavy in the time of luxurious Rome, as those of modern days; but, the assemblage of heavy goods now stowed in a capacious road waggon, of British burthen—was, we believe, unknown to antiquity. The result is, that with design to support much less weight than we allow, they made much greater preparations. Is there then, any wonder that their roads are partially preserved to this day, while ours crumble annually beneath our feet?

The system under which those roads were managed, differed essentially from that of the British; for they were national works, whereas ours are only local; they employed the power of a province, ours employ only the power of a parish. Admitting, that the expences they imply would not be suitable to this island, *generally*, yet we presume to think that there are places where, from the nature of the soil, a substantial foundation would be found cheaper in a reasonable time, than the present system of perpetual repairs. In low, marshy, soft soils, a security against the giving way of the main causey thrown up is certainly desirable.

This slight comparison of the labours of ancient days on a practical subject, may be allowed to form, we hope, no improper introduction to the

Supplementary Report and Appendix to the Third Report from a Committee of the Hon. House of Commons, on the Acts, now in Force, regarding the Use of Broad Wheels; and, on the Preservation of the Turnpike Roads and Highways of the Kingdom.

Ordered to be printed, June 19, 1809.

The Committee proceed to bring the extensive investigation which has so long occupied their attention, to a conclusion.

Nothing can prove more strongly the interest that is so generally felt, that the roads and wheel carriages of the kingdom should be brought to all the perfection of which they are capable, than the variety of important communications which from time to time have been transmitted to the Committees, to whom those subjects have been referred. In addition to those contained in former reports, the Committee now submit to the consideration of the house,

1. A general view of the various particulars connected with roads and carriages; drawn up by Mr. Ward, of Iver in Buckinghamshire.

2. A communication from Mr. Boswell, of Trinity College, Dublin; containing a number of useful observations on the same subject.

3. Two valuable papers on roads, by Rowland Hunt, Esq. of Boreatton in Shropshire; one by Mr. Forster, of Bedfordshire; and one by Mr. Dean, of Exeter.

In an Additional Appendix, further communications regarding these particulars are laid before the House.

The necessity of paving the roads, at least in the central part of them, where they are situated in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, is very ably enforced in a letter from Thomas Hasker, Esq. of the General Post Office. The Committee are of opinion, that no better means can be suggested by which roads, subjected to such constant pressure, and so frequently ground down by heavy carriages, can be kept in a proper state of repair. The advantages which have resulted, where that plan has been tried, are strongly in favour of the system. Its adoption in the great Western road leading to Brentford, seems to be peculiarly essential, both on account of the narrowness of the road itself, and of the extensive traffic carried on upon it.

Among the various lines of communication extending from the metropolis to other parts of the kingdom, that which is conducted over the summit of Highgate Hill is perhaps the most imperfect. For the purpose of avoiding an ascent attended with so much inconvenience, plans were recently proposed for constructing an archway under that hill. That idea not having been approved of by the House, it has become the more necessary to devise some other means for obtaining the same end.

A communication from Mr. Hasker, suggesting a mode of lessening this difficulty, by winding the road round the bottom of the hill, accompanied by a plan of the ground through which it must be conducted, will be found in the appendix; together with another communication on the same subject. The Committee are of opinion, that this suggestion is worthy of consideration; and they trust that the public zeal of those respectable individuals, through whose property the new line must pass, will induce them to concur in any fair proposal by which an impediment may be removed, which has so long been severely felt, and the removal of which will probably be advantageous, rather than otherwise, to their estates in that neighbourhood.

Mr. Hasker has likewise laid before the Committee, a plan of the roads in England, along which mail coaches travel at present; which the Committee have thought proper to annex, as an important document, proving the great extent to which this system has been already carried.—Whether mail coaches should not be liable to tolls, in like manner as all other carriages, upon the termination of their present contracts with the Postmaster-General, appears to the Committee to be a matter very fit to come under the consideration of Parliament in the course of the ensuing session. It also appears to the Committee, that some regulations regarding the conduct of the drivers of mail coaches would be expedient.

The Committee conclude with observing, that though, in fulfilling the duty imposed on them, they have prepared bills for improving the highway and turnpike laws of the kingdom, and regulating the public conveyance by stage coaches and other carriages travelling for hire, which bills, they trust, with such alterations and improvements as may be judged necessary, will receive the sanction of the legislature as soon as Parliament re-assembles; yet they are led to believe that no system regarding either roads or carriages will be complete, unless some public institution or department of government is entrusted with the power of enforcing the due execution of those laws, which the wisdom of Parliament, aware of the infinite importance of the subject, may from time to time judge it essential to enact.

This Report, as our readers will perceive, is but an enumeration of the pieces subjoined, and the sentiments delivered to the Committee by the several ingenious men whom they have consulted on the inquiry. As to opinion on the

adoption of proposed improvements, the Committee waive the subject till a more mature judgment can be formed.

The first consideration in any undertaking is, the objects intended to be attained. Mr. Ward has stated them so fully, as far as concerns the subject of roads, that we cannot do better than avail ourselves of the scheme and order of the articles, discussed by that gentleman, in the essay which he has composed for the purposes of the Committee.

I.—Properties of Roads.

1. Form of the country—2. Hills reducible or to be turned—3. Bridges—4. Highgate archway—5. Form of Roads—6. Example of a good road—7. Convex roads—8. Concave—9. Flat, or nearly so—10. Slanting—11. Limestone—12. Chalk and flint—13. Granite—14. Gravel—15. Sandstone—16. Sand or clay.

II.—Means of keeping Roads in Repair.

1. Statute duty—2. Composition of—3. Exemption from toll—4. Parochial roads—5. Appointment of trustees—6. Appointment of surveyors—7. Expences of repairs—8. Materials—9. Trees, hedges and ditches.

III.—Carriages.

1. Wheels—2. Conical—3. Dished and conical—4. Rounded and conical—5. Cylindrical—6. Comparative draught of conical and cylindrical wheels—7. Tire iron—8. Breadth proportioned to load—9. Comparative draught of broad and narrow wheels—10. Carriages upon springs.

IV.—Carriages to run different Widths of Tracks.

1. Cause and effect of running in the same—2. Advantage of different tracks—3. Present regulation ineffectual—4. Proposed regulation.

V.—Regulation for the Safety of Passengers.

VI.—Regulation of Tolls and Loads.

1. Toll-gates—2. Weighing machines—3. Limitation of horses.

VII.—Parliamentary Commission.

1. Mode of carrying the plans into effect—2. Summary of proposed improvements.

VIII.—Statement of calculated Results from the Establishment.

This Scheme may furnish some notion of the extent to which this subject leads; and the variety of particulars which are, of necessity connected with it. In theory nothing is more easy than to establish laws and regulations, demanding *general* submission; in practice, it is found that different localities require different establishments, and this variety, (sometimes *contrariety)* reduces the legislator to the adoption of *expedients*; not because he chuses them, but, because to avoid them is out of his power.

In conformity to our character as matter-of-fact men, we shall give an early place to statements which shew what has already been done in different parts of the kingdom, towards attaining the improvements desired. For, we suppose that if the examples of those roads which are admitted to be excellent, were generally known and combined, they might be followed; and the principal difficulties would thereby be overcome.

The prevalence of inclosures (says Mr. Foster) has of late years afforded much scope for practice in the construction of new roads. Also, along the whole chain of mountains from Derbyshire south, to the Cheviot hills north, but more especially on that portion of it which bounds the eastern side of Lancashire, the inhabitants have evinced much spirit and skill in making *diversions from the old courses*, whereby hills have either been *entirely avoided*, or so *gradually surmounted*, as to present less inconvenience than is met with in countries only moderately hilly. But it is in Scotland, the country where, more than in any other in the world, industry is active in combating nature, that we see the most perfect specimens of roads, led over very elevated ridges by an ascent so uniform and gradual, as scarcely to alter the pace of a carriage.* The way from Aviemore northwards towards Inverness, and the new road north from Morfat, deserve particular notice. When hills can be avoided, even by a variation from the direct line, it is to be calculated that not only the labour of the ascent is spared, but also, that as the arch of the hill increases the actual distance, the diversion may perhaps be almost as near.

An absolute contrast to these, are some of the roads in Devonshire; speaking of which Mr. Hunt says,

Many of the hollow roads in Devonshire, near Dartmoor, and elsewhere in some *other* parts of the kingdom, are well adapted to be *carriers of water*, and to furnish materials for roads, *and for no other purpose.* Roads *to travel on*, should be made right and left of them at a sufficient distance; the present roads to be passed over on a bridge, so that the ascents should not exceed 2¼ inches in a yard; the variation from a straight line,

* Vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1. and Vol. V. p. 237, for Reports and Lists of these improvements, with a Map of Scotland from original materials obtained by the Parliamentary Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges, exhibiting the Roads, Bridges, Caledonian Canal, &c. &c. copied from his Majesty's Map.

what is wanted to increase the base of the inclined plane; a platform *(where wanted)* for ease of horses and security from the *rapid* descent of mail coaches, &c.

Such improvements would be invaluable in Devonshire; it would double the residences of the *proprietors* of lands; would cause them to reside often in *winter*. The watering places on the coast overflow with the luxuries of Bath and Bond Street; the cottages are turned into pavilions; while the country, for want of roads, is a century behind at least. £100,000 so laid out, would soon repay the value of its improvement. The *water* from Dartmoor has been *nobly* conducted of old by Sir F. Drake to Plymouth, and *very* scientifically of late to *the Dock*. I shall be happy to see its fellow element, *the Land*, undergo (particularly in roads) a similar improvement.

The necessity for something by way of improvement can hardly be expressed in stronger terms: convert the present roads into drains; lay bridges over them; and make new roads, to right and left—and this language describes—not a district in the Alps, or the Andes,—but, a public highway in Devonshire, an extensive, populous and wealthy county in the southern clime of our island.

Materials.

The Materials of which roads may be formed, are various. Some counties have quarries of stones, but no gravel; others have gravel, but no quarries; others have neither gravel nor quarries. The substances hitherto found useful, are thus enumerated by Mr. Foster of Bedfordshire:

In general it cannot have escaped the observation of any person who has attentively travelled through various parts of the country, that where there is an abundance of gravel, or flint, or slate, or limestone of a fine and hard grain, (such as is in the vicinity of Buxton), the most perfect roads are to be found; that pebbles or other stones picked from the surface of the ground will be durable, yet less smooth and pleasant; but that stones dug from a quarry will never form good, but more frequently very bad roads. It is an inconceivable prejudice that in many villages, where gravel might be had at a moderate expence, stones are dug and broken at perhaps three times the cost, and a wretched track formed of them, consisting of a hollow horse-way, and a pair of deep ruts.

Gravel certainly differs exceedingly in quality, nor can this always be appreciated according to the quantity of stones it contains. Some that is fine, and almost sandy, will in time form a very hard substance, and will well resist both wet and the impression of heavy weights, while some may appear stony and good, yet be inferior in the proof. In general, that found in low situations, near the beds of rivers or brooks, and of a light and bright yellow, will be the best. It is not a good quality in gravel to bind very quick, as this implies a mixture of much of clayey and earthy particles; yet in some few cases gravel is found too loose and sandy. The expediency of sifting gravel will depend upon its quality, upon the time of year when it is laid on, upon the length of carriage, and upon the state of the road; for when the latter is hollow in the middle, so as to require a greater quantity, sifting will be dispensed with. In general however, this additional labour will be well worth while, more particularly as the finer refuse may be used to great advantage for footways, or for lining the sides of the highways, a practice which ought to become much more prevalent.

Flints, such as we find in and near Hertfordshire, will make a solid and good road, so much so that where they are plentiful, no inconvenience is found in deep, hollow, and thickly shaded ways, which in other soils would become impassable.

The Slates of Westmoreland give a road admirably clean, dry, and even; yet it is to be remembered, that as in the north-west extremity of England one-horse carts are almost exclusively used, their merit is not put to any severe test, though there is little doubt but that if it were, their advantages would be confirmed.

Lime-stone differs most materially in its aptitude for the purpose. In the parts of Derbyshire before mentioned, and in the district of Yorkshire called Craven, its excellence is obvious. On the road from Leeds to Bradford, and from Manchester to Bury, it is used in preference to their own quarry stone, though at an enormous expence, *being brought from a distance of* 20 *or* 30 *miles*. Yet these are almost the only specimens of good roads in those populous districts, where the passage is indeed very great, but the turnpikes in consequence richly productive. Other sorts of lime stones are much inferior for the use we are speaking of; the stages from Doncaster south to Tadcaster north, for instance, become extremely dusty in summer and sloppy in winter.

No material is probably so durable as Pebbles and other small stones found of a size fit for use, either on or near the surface of the ground. They may be picked off the land at the price of about 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per cart load, which will appear less immoderate when it is considered that no breaking is required; and so lasting are they, that they will be found after many years in their original state: yet to accommodate carriages for the conveyance of persons, they should be

covered over with something of finer grain, such as gravel or sand. It is however in their use to be considered, *whether the land is not injured by being deprived of them*; at least I should object to their being picked off mine, except previous to mowing grass or clover. In some of the wet districts of Lancashire, pavement with large pebbles, such as we see in towns, is, on account of the weight of carriage and rottenness of the soil, necessarily resorted to: but it is unpleasant for horses or carriages to pass over, *and the latter are sooner worn out than elsewhere.* Sometimes a softer side road is provided for summer use; this ought always to accompany a pavement, where the width admits.

In sandy districts frequently an OCHRE is found at a considerable depth, of which a very perfect road may be made, the very best that these soils admit of.

STONES out of a quarry should only be resorted to when there is no other alternative. If they are of a hard nature, broken small about to the size of hen eggs, and by subsequently filling up the horseway, prevented from forming one track, a tolerably good road may be obtained: but if these attentions are omitted, or if the material be naturally soft, it will at best but be passable. There is no medium between the stones being in a rough state, or becoming pulverized, and then turning to dust in summer, and mire in winter. About Wakefield in Yorkshire, stones have been burned in the manner of lime to render them harder and less retentive of wet; but this would not be practicable except in a coal country, and even there it is doubtful whether it answers to the great expence.

Local circumstances afford to particular situations other resources. In the neighbourhood of iron-founderies, the DROSS which is there produced in such quantities that its removal becomes desirable, is sold for the highways at a low price, and is far preferable to stone. In some places abundance of this dross is found upon the scite of old founderies now abandoned. *Pebbles from the sea-side*, or washed by rivers, are also successfully used, though in general they have an aversion to cohere, and therefore should be mixed with heavy clayey gravel.

Such are the observations of Mr. Foster. On this subject we cannot acquire too much information; ——gentlemen in other parts of the kingdom may form opinions deduced from considering the different wear of those materials, to which they have been accustomed. The same materials will also furnish additional observations to other observers. We therefore add the remarks of Mr. Ward, on these articles.

The roads of this country run either upon limestone, granite, chalk and flint, gravel, sandstone, or sand and clay.

Limestone Roads.—Limestone forms the best road; it is sufficiently hard to bear the pressure of the wheel, while it is soft enough to give a secure footing to the horse, and its use will not injure his foot or shoulder. These roads are also easily to be repaired; the base being the solid rock, the labourers have only to break down the projecting points or ruts, and to keep the fences and ditches low and clean. The new materials should be laid only at the bottom of the ascents, and those broken extremely small: the action of the wheel then presses them together, and renders the road firm and compact.

Chalk and Flint Roads.—In some situations the roads are formed of a mixture of chalk and flint, or gravel. These materials form excellent roads; they are always dry; the chalk, by moisture and pressure, cements into a solid body, and the flints, being bedded in the softer chalk, sustain a wear and pressure they could not support unless so placed.

Granite Roads.—I have not had the opportunity of observing granite roads; they must, however, be extremely durable, but they must also be as liable, it is conceived, from their hardness, to *injure horses in their hoofs and shoulders* as pavement.

Gravel Roads.—These are very common, and they form excellent roads for summer or for light weights; but the pebbles of which they are composed are so brittle, that they are easily pulverized. These roads would be considerably improved if more care was taken in separating the gravel from the adhesive clay with which they are mixed: as it is dug moist out of the pit, it is thrown upon the skreen, the smaller sandy particles pass through, and the remainder, consisting of pebbles with large clods of clay, are used upon the roads; upon the fall of rain the water is imbibed by the clay, and the road becomes one body of sludge; this is scraped off, good materials and bad, and a fresh layer of gravel and clay again replaces the deficiency.

Sandstone Roads.—In some districts, a coarse friable sandstone is found, which is so weak, that it is obliged to be burnt to give it some degree of hardness.

Clay Roads —Clay is also sometimes burnt for the same purpose. Roads of this description are so bad in themselves, so laborious in the draught, and so difficult to be kept in repair, that it becomes important to ascertain, whether it would not be an œconomical application of the funds of the trusts, to obtain from a distance the means of making a complete alteration in those roads? Limestone or chalk, if obtainable, would cement with

the burnt sandstone or clay, and might render the road compact and dry.

Where the foundation of a road is weak from the nature of the materials or from a low and spongy bottom, a firm foundation has been formed, by laying, first, faggots or brush-wood, and then covering them with such materials as the adjoining lands furnish. This construction keeps the road dry, by elevating it, and forming an under drain for the water, which penetrates through the road.

These observations are general: but Mr. Orr notices a circumstance that occurred near London, which is not only deserving of consideration in itself, but may give further hints to those who in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, turn every thing to some account.

I have seen for these 10 or 12 years past a vast quantity of materials of a certain description thrown away, which might have been applied with great advantage and at no expence, or at least very little, to the repairs and foundations of the roads in the environs of the metropolis: what I allude to, is the quantity of brick-bats, rubbish from brick-kilns, rubbish from old houses (the older the better) mixed with brick-bats and lime, &c. which, of all other substances, I maintain to be the best for the foundation of roads; to this I would add what is called *dross* or *scoria* from forges, and those heaps of cinders that are separated from the dust which brick-makers use. All these substances have undergone the action of fire, they are therefore less susceptible of the action of water, which can never have that effect on them that it would on common gravelly earth;—the water would pass off or through these substances, and they would unite as a firm foundation for any road. If I am not mistaken, I think I have seen a great deal of materials from old buildings, such as enumerated, shot into the sand-pit in Hyde Park, to make up the ground from which, at great expence, worse materials were taken. In short, I have seen as much of this stuff misapplied for these 12 years past, as would have been sufficient to have fixed the foundations or beds of many miles of the worst bottoms around the metropolis.

To say that there is not enough of these materials, is no reason for not using what may be had; there are considerable quantities: and an inducement might be held out to obtain it of the persons to whom it belongs, by making them a small and reasonable allowance by the load.

These remarks have for their objects, the permanency of a road, and the conveniency or ease of travellers: but let it not be thought that the choice of materials is of little consequence, when *the sufferings of the horses* which travel on the roads are considered. If a road be too hard, rocky, and unyielding, the feet of the poor animals on duty, are cracked, or broken, or so beat that they become tender and scarcely serviceable: and to this malady those horses especially are liable, which are driven with the greatest speed. From the same cause they too often sprain their shoulders, or suffer other *strains* and diseases, which though unnoticed at first, prove fatal in the end. Mr Hasker has expressed this idea with great spirit, though in a phrase somewhat singular. "It is evident," says he, "to every body who knows any thing of horses, that *a horse does not die the day he is killed.*"

Course of a Road.

The course *of a road* is of greater importance, than those who are not practical men can believe: the principle of a *level* should be attended to as closely as possible; and usually a circuit should be adopted in preference to an ascent. The deviation of our roads from this principle has become more *notorious*,—more evident it could not become,—since the formation of numerous canals in various parts. For a road so far agrees with a canal, as to be bad in proportion to its difficult, its extreme, or its too frequent, ascending and descending.

The degree of the difficulty of drawing a load up a hill in proportion to its declivity, has been in general undervalued, because it is usual to consider merely the effect of the hills as inclined planes, (which will be, for those of equal length as the sines of the angles they form with the horizontal plane) without taking into the account what the horse must lose of his power from the increase of the ascent. The real increase of difficulty will be in a compound ratio of the loss of power of the horse from the ascent, and the additional resistance of the load from the same cause. It would be much more apparent if the generality of hills in our roads were not inclined less than ten degrees from the level.

From the foregoing considerations, it is evident that the loss in carrying goods over hills must be very great; in most cases it will double the expence, at the most moderate calculation, which would be required to carry them along a level; for it must be recollected that where hills are expected to occur, a force must be provided accordingly, which, though not required on the level parts of the

road, will cost nearly as much as if it were so, as the same number of horses are (with very few exceptions) used for the same load throughout the whole road.

It is hence manifest, that to run roads on regular levels would diminish the expence of conveyance in general one half or more; and that where few hills occur in a road, it will be cheaper to take goods on a level many miles round, than to go over them; because less than half the number of horses will then in general be requisite for the whole journey.

If the lines for roads were regularly laid out with the requisite attention to levels, as they are for canals, it is evident that at least all unnecessary loss from variation of level would be saved.

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The reducing of ascents is infinitely of more importance than the lengthening of distance; *extending* of distance need not *always* follow. Mr. Telford, whose abilities as an engineer are so well known in Great Britain, Sweden, and Russia, has left us an excellent example of this, on the borders of Wales, between the counties of Salop and Denbigh. The descent on the Shropshire side of the Irish road, towards the brook Ceiriog, and the ascent up the Denbigh side to the village of Chirk, is the scene of this fine improvement. Between the two hills was a flat meadow. The extending the inclined plane *over* the bridge of the Ceiriog, till a proper point of depression, and ascending the Chirk Hill immediately, without losing any space in a flat; with an additional extent in the Chirk Hill at and near the platform were the arrangement of space, which was the principal cause of its excellence. This heretofore insurmountable obstacle was overcome under the conduct of Mr. Telford.

The following is Mr. Ward's example of a good road.

Suppose a line of road running nearly upon a level, upon a firm limestone district, breadth from 30 to 40 feet, according to the traffic upon it; a footway upon one side, of a convenient breadth, 6 feet; the surface flat, or with so little curvature as will give a direction to the rain water, and compensate for the double wear on the centre, as twice the number of wheels run upon that as pass upon the sides; the surface of the road continued uniform from the footpath to the opposite bank; the ditches outside the fences kept low, and clean from weeds; the trees lopped, affording free access of sun and wind. Were such a road equally worn by carriages in every part, the little dust produced by attrition would be washed off by a shower, it would be always dry, every part equally smooth and firm; and it would last for ages. But in the present system of travelling and conveyance, custom, the necessary distinction of sides, and the propensity of animals to follow in each other's tracks, would soon wear the surface of the road into ruts; those, according to the present plan of repair, would be filled up with loose fragments of limestone, not broken sufficiently small; to avoid the obstructions they present, carriages would form fresh tracks and fresh ruts; the rapid destruction of the road would occasion an accumulation of dust and mud, which, choaking up the ditches and outlets, would retain the water upon the road, keeping it generally wet; and the road would soon be reduced to the common state of limestone roads, a rough uneven surface, with loose stones scattered upon it, dangerous to both the horse and carriage. Were, on the contrary, every wheel so constructed as to press with an equal bearing of its rim or tire upon the road; were the breadth of the wheel proportioned to the load or to the number of horses employed; and were every carriage, according to its use, to run a particular breadth of track; no ruts could be formed, the road would be worn smooth and equally, and continue in the state first described.

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The great difficulty in managing roads is from 10 to 15 miles around the metropolis; near other large towns, on levels, and in districts where the soil is rich and deep.

If the roads were paved for a few miles out of town, it would be the best way to keep them in a proper condition; but the expence of such an undertaking, I fear, will always operate against it, as stone for that purpose cannot be had near. The great difficulty of keeping the roads near the metropolis in repair, arises from such a vast number of roads converging towards that point, and all ending in 10 or 12 entrances into London, used by such a vast number of horsemen, oxen, and carriages of every description, and of the worst contrivance; that about town, and for 15 miles round, I think these roads ought to be under the management of persons of abilities, and the more immediate care of government.

Mr. Orr suggests an idea, which, if not carried into execution, precisely, ought to become the parent of some proposition capable of being useful to those who are willing to labour. The immense fleets and armies now employed by our country, will, it is to be hoped, be one day, paid off, and the strength of our soldiers and sailors, directed to national improvements. Many incontrovertible reasons may be assigned for retaining no small number of our brave defenders in the public service; but, those who are

discharged should not, must not, be discharged to starve. Humanity and policy protest against this. Let employment of some kind be provided for them, and frankly offered to them, and then none need be reduced to plunder individuals, and disturb the public peace, by rapine or violence. The formation of new roads, or extensive improvements executed on the old ones, would afford opportunities of procuring bread by the industrious, who should be allowed gradually to enter into other ways of life, as occasions might offer.

Whenever a peace takes place, (says Mr. Orr) I do really think that employing the soldiers on the roads and other public works, with a daily increase to their pay while so employed, would be the best and most effectual way of keeping such roads and works in proper repair, as far as regarded the labour of man, provided this were not detrimental to the number of poor men employed usually in such occupation. While so employed, the soldiers ought to be under the superintendance of an intelligent surveyor, who would understand how to turn their labour to the best advantage: each party ought to consist of about half a company, or at most not more than a company in one place, in proportion to the difficulty and magnitude of the work on which they were employed; for if too many got together, they would idle their time, and do nothing but talk. These parties should be placed at such distances as that they could hold no immediate communication, and there should be a certain number of working jackets always to be left behind for the succeeding parties. As to lodging them, they might be quartered in the country towns and villages, and in barracks, when within any reasonable distance of their work; but if too far away and inconvenient, they might use tents, or what I think would be much more comfortable, small boarded sheds, each of which should be large enough to contain three slung hammocks and a small table; these should be placed on wheels of their own, and moveable by means of the horses employed on the roads; or they might be made without wheels, and to remove them from one place to another, there might be one or more platforms, with strong and large wheels, to remove the whole in succession; the sheds might be placed on the carriage by means of a tackle, or an inclined plane of boards.

There should also be a small common kitchen for each party, moveable on a carriage of its own, or as already described: such a mode of accommodation would be found comfortable for the men, and exceedingly useful, wherever there was a considerable extent of road where neither villages, towns, nor barracks were near, and which is the case in all mountainous tracts of country. These sheds I conceive to be better and cheaper than earth huts, which, from their dampness, would prove injurious to the health of the men, and would, whenever they were to be changed, be a fresh trouble and expence.

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Expences of Repairs.—The expences of repairing a road must depend upon the durability of the materials of which it is composed, their contiguity, and the degree of conveyance upon the road. Near the metropolis the charge of repair amounts, upon the Kensington road, to above £1,000 per mile; those leading into Surrey to between 4 and 500; the Uxbridge trust, including 18 miles of road to be kept in repair, raises £5,000 per annum, which gives £277. 15s. per mile, by the testimony of the Portsmouth trust, it appears that that road costs annually £100 per mile for repairs. It is computed by a very intelligent surveyor, Mr. Middleton, who has paid considerable attention to the subject, that the sum of money raised from the public annually for the maintenance of the roads amounts to the immense sum of *two millions*; consequently, a benefit will accrue to the public in proportion as a better construction of roads and carriages shall, by keeping them in a state of preservation, diminish the present heavy and constant expence of repairs.

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By very good authority, the *expences* and *frauds of the collection* are estimated at 12½ per cent.; that makes an annual expence or loss of £250,000.

Mr. Deacon, whose experience ought to possess great weight, conceives that there are 5,000 gates or engines in the kingdom; that the expence of each gate or engine for keeping it in repair, wages of the keeper, and frauds committed, will amount to £2. per week. Consequently, the expence of the 5,000 gates would amount per annum to £570,000. This appears considerably too high in the number of gates, but the expence of each seems just and probable.

The following estimate may approximate nearer to the truth: there are from 30 to 40,000 miles of turnpike road in the kingdom; take the amount at the average 35,000; suppose a turnpike gate or weighing machine to be placed every 15 miles upon an average, that will give 2,333 stations, which, at £2. per week, will form an annual expence of £242,632, approaching within £6,000 of the first computation by per-centage.

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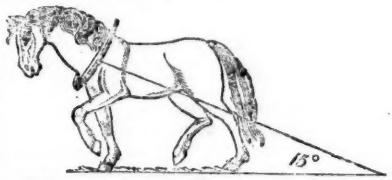
We now come to consider the time and manner of laying on materials, and indeed my principal object is to venture an opinion relating to this part of the subject, which is in opposition to almost universal practice, but, however, is grounded upon experience, and I may say has fully answered, as far as the trials have extended. I would cart all materials upon such roads as are already sound, *in the midst of the winter, from December to the middle of February*, and that not only in frosts, but also in the wettest weather. I am aware, that in the first place the damage done by the carts at that season will be stated as an objection; but if broad wheels are as much as possible used, and if the cartmen can be prevailed upon not to keep one course, this seeming detriment will rather tend to consolidate and improve the road, notwithstanding appearances at the time. Indeed nothing is so much against gravel newly laid on as continued dry weather. It will farther be alledged, that in winter there will be too much slop for laying on a new coating: but I presume, that where the means are tolerably adequate, by adoption of the mode here stated, roads never need be in any other than in a clean and sound state; or if in particularly unfavourable weather, such as a succession of alternate frost and wet, they are not perfectly so, one scraping should immediately precede the carting. The next thing which I would recommend is, not to expend all the resources of any given length of road upon any particular part, *but to distribute it equally over the whole*, or even to go over the whole once in the beginning, and once in the end of the winter.

This advice may be taken as a counterpart to Shakespeare's witticism on "the mending of highways in summer, when the ways are fair enough." There is good sense in it: yet perhaps it is not meant to assert that the *depth of winter*, is the time of all others to be preferred. In most of our winters there are many days when such labour might be performed, and when *extra* encouragement *should be* given to the poor; not merely stinting their earnings to a payment, but stimulating industry by reward and generosity.

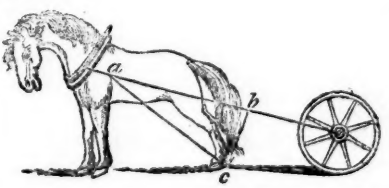
To this Report is annexed not only a considerable number of plates, illustrative of those errors in road making, against which the writers desire to caution the legislature, and the public, but sundry figures of horses, and also carriages; of wheels, springs, and parts of those machines which travel on the roads. As this investigation, especially in what relates to the horse, has, heretofore, come under our consideration, we beg leave to reprint two of the figures, by which our former article was illustrated, in order to render more sensible, the accuracy and propriety of an ingenious observation of Mr. Boswell:—whatever concerns that invaluable animal, the Horse, is entitled to repeated attention.

The slope of his shoulder, making an angle with a perpendicular to the horizon of about 14 or 15 degrees, shews that the horse was not designed to draw horizontally, or as horses do in a team; for though it is unnoticed, his collar is drawn up against his throat, and obstructs his breathing: if his collar lie inclined on his shoulder, his line of draught should be perpendicular to it, and consequently incline to the horizon in the aforesaid angle, thus:



Where the neck rises from the chest of the horse, the shoulder-blades form the resting place for his collar or harness into a slope or inclination, as in the figure, he will then pull perpendicular to the slope of his shoulder; and all parts of that shoulder will be equally pressed by the collar. It is therefore evident that nature did not intend him to draw a line parallel to the horizon, though in most carriages he is obliged to draw in this unnatural line.

Though this animal is a machine consisting of many levers, he, individually is a lever himself. Observe how he turns his hind feet into a fulcrum, when he has any great obstacle to overcome; how he makes the centre of gravity of his body weigh as far from the fulcrum as he can, by which means he increases the length of the acting part of the lever, and diminishes the resisting part of it; acting like a theorist in mechanics:—



a is the centre of gravity of the horse; from *a* to *c* is the acting part of the lever;

from *c* to *b* the resisting part; therefore, in thrusting out his hind legs he lengthens *a c*, and diminishes *c b*. The muscles of his hind legs add to the power of his weight; but his fore legs are of little use to his draught; they prop the forepart of his body, and by their action lift up his centre of gravity, so that by its fall its weight may act upon obstacles and resistance; for in all difficult draughts a horse has an undulatory motion, rising and falling every step; and it is by the falling part of it, that he overcomes the obstructions to his draught: hence the use of heavy horses for great loads.

The following is Mr. Boswell's observation on the subject of the harness proper for horses, and *the part of the animal where its stress is laid.*

The harness of a horse is of considerable importance to the draught, for if it is made so as to press on any tender part too much, besides injuring the horse, it will cause him to exert his force with great reluctance. That the collars by which horses now draw are defective is evident, from their having caused many horses to drop down dead on violent exertion. Some have thought this was occasioned by the collar pressing on the windpipe of the horse; but it is more probable, from the suddenness with which accidents of this kind take place, that the cause proceeds *from the collar pressing on the great veins of the neck*, so much as either to bring an immediate apoplexy, or to burst a blood-vessel in the head. For these reasons, it is hoped that a new mode of harnessing horses (proposed by Mr. B.) will either be esteemed of some use, or, at least, that the necessity of improvement of the old harness will excuse the proposal.

Of the Ox.

The public is indebted to another gentleman for remarks on the structure of the ox, and the application of that animal as a beast of draught. If our observation is correct, the ox is more employed in labours of agriculture, &c. than formerly. He is well entitled to our greatest consideration. Says Mr. Orr,—

As mankind are so much indebted to the cow or ox, not only for food and support but also for his aid in labour and agriculture, it would be acting towards him with ingratitude to pass him over unnoticed in treating of a subject like the present, in which he is deeply concerned as far as regards his ease of draught. I shall therefore, Sir, trespass on your attention by saying a few words on this useful auxiliary of man. The ox is somethingdifferently formed from the horse in shape; and his movements or action also are different. The slope of a horse's shoulder is more inclined, his head more lofty and elevated, and is more free and active in his movements; all of which shew that he is more adapted for expedition than the ox. The shoulder-blade of the horse also works lower than his back-bone at the withers; which shews that he may carry loads or a rider on his back without detriment. The ox is more stiff and upright in all his joints, moves slower, his shoulder is more upright, and the shoulder-blade works as high as the back-bone: which shews that it was never intended that he should carry loads or a rider on his back, and that he is adapted for drawing, but not for burthen. His neck and head lie low, in a line with his back, which places him in a more advantageous situation for a steady and dead pull. For it may be observed, that the horse must put himself in this attitude whenever he is compelled to exert his main strength. The ox, therefore, has the advantage of him for draught, as being always in the most advantageous position. An ox, when yoked in a carriage or team, should never be hurried; he can neither trot well nor gallop; the walk is his best pace, and out of that he should on no account be forced; the hoof or coffin of the ox is thinner, and not near so strong as that of the horse, and his hoofs are, on account of being divided, weaker; therefore he should never be carried long journies on the road, his feet being only equal to moderate journies; his *forte* is agriculture and field work. The shoes of an ox ought to be much lighter, and great care ought to be taken by a careful farrier to put them on, on account of the delicacy of his hoofs; his shoes will last much longer than a horse's, as he steps with more caution by reason of the tenderness of his feet.

Oxen should be yoked in carts or teams much the same as horses, but their collars should be thicker and softer, as the bones about the neck and shoulders are sharper, and they are not so muscular and fleshy as horses. Upon mature consideration of the subject, I think oxen are better adapted for four-wheeled carriages than two, because the one in the shafts will be jarred and dragged about too much, and will have a bearing on his back for which he is not adapted, for the reasons already assigned. It is exceedingly ill-judged to draw oxen by the neck yokes fastening them two and two together; it is far the best way to yoke them the same as horses and to put them two and two abreast in teams or four-wheeled carriages; this brings either horses or oxen better and closer up to their draught, than drawing them one before the other in a single line.

We should now proceed to add remarks on the construction of those vehicles

which are drawn on the roads; and in which great property is conveyed. But, to avoid prolonging this article to inconvenient length, we shall confine ourselves to the admission of a few words, on the nature and properties of the springs employed in their construction; and on the uses of these seemingly inert parts of the machine. The subject is curious and philosophical as well as national.

Carriage-Springs.

Carriages drawn with a swift motion are known to have their pressure on the earth diminished. This is easily accounted for on established principles, without having recourse to the extraordinary doctrine mentioned in the first Report, that "velocity on a level plain diminishes attraction to the earth." For in the first place, most carriages have their wheels sufficiently low to occasion some obliquity upwards of the line of draught, particularly those carriages in which this fact is chiefly noticed; this, by the common rules for the resolution of oblique motion, will cause a portion of the velocity to be expended in raising them from the ground, bearing that proportion to the velocity forward, (as before stated on a different occasion) which the distance of their axles, from the level of the point of draught, bears to the length of the line on that level intercepted between the point of draught and the perpendicular to the axle; and with wheels as low as the fore wheels of chaises usually are, this proportion, with a light carriage and a considerable velocity, would alone cause a perceptible diminution of the weight of the vehicle. But there is another cause for this diminution of its weight by velocity, which acts still more forcibly; every obstacle which the wheel touches causes it to rebound from it, and the smaller this obstacle is, the more directly upwards will this re-action be, and the greater the velocity, of course the higher will it raise the carriage; the velocity of forward motion still continuing, the carriage will be drawn forward while in the air, a space double the height it was raised above the earth, if the velocity is eleven miles in an hour, and more than this if it is greater. These two causes combining together, will make the carriage move forward by a succession of small leaps, instead of a regular rolling motion, which on a hard pavement are very perceptible to an attentive observer, even at the usual rate at which carriages move in London: this leaping or bounding of the carriage assists the horses much in drawing it, as during the time it remains above the ground, the resistance is very little more than what its surface opposed to the air occasions. The use of springs much aids this bounding motion, by causing the re-action of obstacles to be more perfect in raising the carriage, and by preventing the motion from being lost in displacing the substance of the road, and thus at the same time preserving the road. It may be worth while to observe, that the practical benefit of this bounding motion, and the advantage of elastic mediums in increasing it, were known and used by chairmen, long before the excellent theory of the use of springs in wheel carriages, which does so much credit to the gentleman [Mr. R. L. Edgeworth.] who investigated it, was published, or indeed before springs were used in coaches at all; for the dancing motion which they give the chair in carrying a load, by the elasticity of the long poles, aids them in moving it forward in a manner similar to that above described; and the spring of these poles assists in the same way as the springs of the chaise, in prolonging the duration of the successive elevations of the vehicle: thus affording an instance, in addition to many others, where chance has given to ignorant men valuable gifts. But here is the point where intelligence exhibits its greatest superiority; the ignorant man can use the fact he has discovered only in the particular instance in which it has happened, and for himself alone; but the man of science can extend its application to numerous other matters, and has enabled mankind to know and participate in its benefits.

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The advantage of springs in preserving the momentum or *vis insita* of carriages, is so considerable as to be estimated by coachmasters at one-fourth of the draught. They consider, that their teams draw four tons weight with equal ease upon the new-constructed coaches, with springs placed between the carriage and the body and load, as they used to draw three, when the boot and basket holding the luggage were fixed upon the axletrees. And carriers observe, that equal loads of elastic substances, such as wool, cotton, &c. are drawn much more easily than solid loads.

In proof of this theory, Mr. Stainton, manager of the Carron iron works, mentions a curious fact; that, in the single-horse carts used by the Falkirk carriers, the use of iron axles have been given up, from their being found constantly to gall the backs of the horses, and no remedy could be found but returning to the use of wooden axles; this difference being ascribed to the iron not springing like wood.

Preservation of Goods.—The safe carriage of goods or luggage is also secured by the use of springs. Upon the old construction, the proprietors of one coach have paid, in the course of a twelvemonth, £600. for damage sustained in the carriage: now, a carriage is conducted in perfect security. Indeed, the

use of springs is generally obtaining in all trades liable to fracture, viz. glass and ware manufacturers, wine and liquor merchants, &c.

Applicable to Waggons.—Were they brought into use for waggons, as they have been done with great advantage to the heavy fire-engines, a reduction of weight cannot be expected, because the added weight of the springs would, at least, equal the reduced weight of the framework. But they would prove of great service in securing the load from damage, and in relieving the draught, and they may be adapted to the heaviest waggons without increasing their height.

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It was to be supposed that in the course of an extensive and critical inquiry into the properties, forms and constructions of public vehicles, the Drivers of those vehicles would, in their turn, receive the attention of well-wishers to public security. There is scarcely any person who has travelled but who must have experienced or observed, the dangers occasioned by drivers, completely independent of any fault in the formation of the road, or the construction of the carriage. We have, ourselves, known instances of young men who were not to be controuled by advice:—*their own limbs broken*, have at length taught them better: but of what advantage was that to persons who were previously maimed for life? The following reflections shew that personal safety is in this instance, as in others, strongly allied to amendment of Morals.

On the drunkenness and carelessness of mail-coach Drivers.

The increasing evil to the public, occasioned by the drunkenness or carelessness of the mail-coach drivers, cries aloud for a remedy. Hardly a week passes without producing instances of disasters fatal to the limbs, and frequently to the lives of such of his majesty's subjects who are tempted to trust themselves to that mode of travelling, which undoubtedly might claim a preference from its superior expedition and accommodations, could the passengers be insured against injury. But what pecuniary compensation can be awarded by a court of justice, adequate to the loss of a dear connection which the survivor is doomed to lament; though he himself escapes with life, after a long confinement, and perhaps recovers only to be a cripple for the rest of his days; the duration of which is curtailed, as well as rendered miserable, through the sottish inhumanity of these wretches?—It was a melancholy but just remark made by Lord Ellenborough, in a late trial at the king's bench on this subject (Baker *v.* Boulton) "That the civil law could not take the death of the wife into consideration." In this case, though the jury brought in a verdict of £100. damages against the proprietors, it is to be doubted whether the real criminal suffered any part of this punishment: for it is not an unnatural presumption that the contractor, calculating on the effects of such misdemeanors, makes his terms with Government so much the higher, and thus indemnifies himself at the public expence; whilst the guilty coachman, if he escapes with sound limbs, (which it must be admitted does not always happen) pursues his career without interruption (for we seldom hear of dismissions upon these occasions) and, insensible to remorse, receives the complaints of the injured with an unfeeling sneer and laugh, amidst his savage companions of the stable-yard.

Many instances of these calamities are studiously concealed from the public, as it is obviously the interest of the proprietors of the coaches to make, whenever they are able, a private compromise with the sufferer; who, even if he can afford to engage in a law suit, well knows, notwithstanding the boasted excellence of the British Constitution, that a verdict of damages, so far from being a compensation for his confinement and loss of time, will not always enable him to discharge the bills of his surgeon and attorney.

But leaving the law as it stands, with regard to civil actions, may we not enquire why an offence, which has attained to such a magnitude, may not be met by a more serious criminal punishment than has hitherto been provided for it? It is in this view that we naturally advert to the statute of the 14th of his present majesty which enacts, that if any servant, through negligence or carelessness, shall fire, or cause to be fired, any dwelling-house, &c. he shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of £100. to be distributed amongst the sufferers by such fire; or, in default of payment, be committed to the common gaol, or house of correction, for eighteen months."—May we ask, if the misconduct of stage coachmen is less atrocious, or less mischievous in its consequences, than that of a servant in carelessly setting a house on fire; and ought it not therefore to be punished, in an equal degree, by a criminal prosecution?

It is possible that the powers of the Postmaster General's department may not extend to complete prevention of these disasters, as the mail-coaches and drivers are furnished by contract for the mere conveyance of the mails, and the persons employed are not of their appointment, or under their controul. However, I will take the liberty of suggest-

ing one preliminary step to the consideration of the Committee, which will be attended with no expence to the public, as the contractor will be very able to bear it, by the diminution he will find in the article of suits at law and damages, to which he is now every day liable.—I would propose that the contractor should furnish a postilion to every mail-coach, as an assistant to the coachman.

That every such licensed driver shall affix the number of his licence on some conspicuous part of the coach or carriage under his care; subject to a penalty for the omission.

That every such coachman or driver who, from drunkenness or carelessness, shall overturn the carriage entrusted to his care, or cause any injury or damage by driving against any other carriage, shall incur the like punishment as is provided by the act above quoted for firing any dwelling-house, and the penalty, when paid, to be distributed amongst the sufferers by such misconduct.

That the deputy post-masters at the respective stages shall make diligent enquiry, on the arrival of the mail-coaches, into any disasters which may have occurred therein during the journey, and shall forthwith transmit a full and true account thereof, for the information of the postmaster-general, upon pain of dismission from their office for neglecting so to do: and any guard to the mail-coach, who shall omit to give such information to the deputy postmaster, shall be dismissed from his employment.

Is it possible to raise a spirit of emulation among this class of men, by means of honours and disgraces, rewards and punishments established *among themselves?* Could they be *led* to docility and carefulness, the effect would be more lasting than if they were *driven*. We close this abstract by attending to that humbler class of travellers, weo run no risque of their necks from the breaking down of carriages, nor of their arms and legs from the intoxication or incompotence of drivers.

On the propriety of Attention to the Footways of the Kingdom.

The footways on the public roads are a great accommodation to passengers of every description, to the tired soldier as to the tattered seaman. How great is the misfortune, then, when these ways are torn up by horsemen, and even by carriages, which is too frequently found to be the case on our roads remote from the capital. Among the many increased expences incident to modern times, from the dearness of every thing, compared to times past, the increase of the fares of catriages is not the least; and with persons of a small and limited income, they amount almost to a prohibition of such indulgencies.

Local acts of parliament for the highways round London and other cities and towns, prohibit horsemen from riding on footways, under a penalty I think of 40s. They are defended from the trespass of the carriages by posts; but in more remote roads, where they are not, or are rarely fixed, the carriages often, and the horsemen more frequently, make free when they please with such footways.

In Cay's abridgements of the statutes in the 3d and 4th of William and Mary, mention is made of the horse causey,* close by the cartway, which causey shall not be under 3 feet wide. And in the 7th of the same reign, there is a clause for securing the horse and foot causey from the annoyances of carts, under a penalty of 20s. I would ask, was this a joint way for foot and horse passengers, or were they two separate roads? I fear *not*. The width of 3 feet only was no great surface to permit such horsemen to pass each other on the road. Near the city of Chester, a few years ago, were the different roads thither for ten miles or more paved on this kind of causey, though, probably, in most parts, three times the width of the statute. The road from Calais to Paris was lately, as we read, furnished with this kind of old fashioned causey. It is observed by a learned traveller, that the public roads of England, and their accommodations, are as far before those of France, as the latter are before those of Spain and Portugal; and that France is 100 years behind England in that point, and Spain, probably, twice as much. The public papers inform us, that in the two latter kingdoms, where so many brave Britons have done honour to themselves and to their country, the roads are as narrow and as impassable as roads can well be, like perhaps what our own were before the turnpike acts took place, for the widening and improvement of the highways, which were so vehemently opposed, although capable of the very best effects (as is since found), by forwarding commercial intercourse.

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List of Engravings inserted in this Report.

Plate I to XI. Diagrams elucidating the Form of Roads, Construction of Wheels,

* The word *causey* is often, though corruptly, spelt *causeway*. It is derived from the French word *chaussée*, meaning *levée*; *digue pour retenir l'eau d'un étang—d'un rivière:* a bank, a way raised above the rest of the ground.—Dr. Johnson quotes many eminent writers who use the word in the corrupt spelling, to which may be added Bishop Burnet and others.

Carriages, &c.—XII. Figures illustrating the Point of Draught, Construction of Carts, Wheels, Harness, &c.—XIII to XVI. Sections of Roads, Lines of Under-draining, &c. —XVII. Plan of Blackman-street Road.—XVIII, XIX. Sections of proposed Archway at Highgate. Sketch of Road from four Parts of the Metropolis to Kentish Town Green—from Kentish Town Green to Finchley Common.—XX. Roads along which Mail Coaches travel.—XXI to XXVII. Theory of Wheels, Line of Draught, &c —XXVIII. Carriage on a new Construction.

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Our readers have seen that the amount of the number of miles now under the management of commissioners, turnpikes, &c. is estimated at 35, or 40,000 miles. The *new* roads now in progress in Scotland, will add about *eleven hundred* miles to them; and the spirited improvements of sundry noblemen and gentlemen, on their own premises or estates, will in a few years add a still greater extent; to the inconceivable advantage of the public. The disposition to *shorten* the lines of roads is now becoming very general; and when these are rendered as short, as level, and as sound, as circumstances permit, we may justly leave them to the applause and preservation of posterity. In the new road now making from the West India Docks, &c. to Tilbury Fort, regard has been had to the exigencies of the public service: and speedy communication between the seat of government and the various important stations on the river, will be greatly promoted by this opening.

For having contributed essentially to the investigation of these principles, and for determining their *suitability* to public purposes, the legislature is deeply indebted to the public spirit, the intelligence, the assiduity, and the perseverance which have distinguished the Committee that has presented the Report under our consideration. To add, that being themselves not practically conversant with every part of the subject committed to their charge, and therefore, that they have had recourse to the abilities of scientific men, is to pay an additional compliment to their good sense and candour, united with a tribute of respect and acknowledgment to the professional merit of the gentlemen consulted, and to the ready patriotism of the *volunteer* contributors on this generally interesting subject.

But, even this yields in importance to the great work now in contemplation, for facilitating the intercourse of the metropolis (London), with the *north* of Ireland (at present; the *south* we hope, in due time). This great and national undertaking, when completed, will be the triumph of art ever nature; and will bring the seat of the linen manufactory nearer to London, by several days' journeys, as the communications are now conducted. Mr. Telford's Report and Survey of this stupendous work, together with the Charts and Plans, are now before us; and shall, so far as such a magnificent and useful undertaking can be submitted in a periodical miscellany, have ample consideration in our next number. Our Readers will be convinced of the magnitude of this Plan by a mere enumeration of the Maps and Charts attached to it; which are in number—sixteen.

HARBOURS.

1. Sketch of the counties, shores, and channels, between the north of England and Ireland: shewing the old and new roads, also the present and proposed harbours. 2. Chart of Port Patrick. 3. Chart of Port Nessock. 4. Plan of the harbour of Port Nessock. 5. Map of the bay and harbour of Bangor, in the county of Down, Ireland. 6. Plan of the proposed harbour at Bangor. 7. Map of Donaghadee, in the county of Down, Ireland.

BRIDGES.

8. Plan of that part of Galloway in the vicinity of Newton Stewart; shewing the present line of toll road from Port Patrick to Dumfries, also a new line proposed by Mr. Telford. 9. Plan and elevation of a bridge for the river Cree at the town of Newton Stewart in Galloway. 10. Plan of Dee river and roads in the vicinity of Dee bridge village, with a section of the place where a new bridge is proposed. 11. Plan and elevation of a bridge for the river Dee, at Dee village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. 12. Plan and elevation of a bridge over the river Dee at the town of Kircudbright. 13. Plan and elevation of a bridge proposed to be erected over the river Esk, at Gariston in Cumberland. 14. Plan and elevation of a bridge for the river Sark, which divides the counties of Dumfries and Cumberland. 15. Map of the river Eden at Carlisle in Cumberland; shewing the situation of the present bridge, also the proposed bridge and roads of approach, and the new channel for the river. 16. Plan and elevation of a bridge intended to be erected over the river Eden, at Carlisle.

Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, &c. &c. By George Viscount Valentia.

[Concluded from Page 224.]

THE expectation and curiosity of the public were raised by several circumstances, when the late Mr. Bruce returned home from his travels: the air of mystery which he affected, the *grandioso* style of his descriptions, the extraordinary nature of some of his facts, were calculated to rouze the attention of those who knew that he really had travelled. The very self-sufficiency and importance, assumed by the narrator, contributed to render his tales surprizing: and if it be true that a party was formed on purpose to oppose him, whether right or wrong, the mere existence of that combination would confer a celebrity not altogether disadvantageous to the subject of it. The principal topics in which that traveller was supposed to transgress the bounds of truth, were of two kinds: those which concerned the manners of the people with whom he was a guest; and those which described the personal adventures that befel himself.

On the latter of these distinctions, Lord Valentia and Mr. Salt declare their disbelief of Bruce's narrative: on the former, we discover much in Mr. Salt's account of Abyssinia, that tends to support the assertions of Bruce. When that writer described *living flesh* as a principal part of an Abyssinian festival, the barbarity of the custom prevented his descriptions from obtaining credit: when he mentioned certain proofs of valour exhibited at a review, as demonstrations of the sex of the enemy slain, his story was ridiculed: when he stated the gross manners of the lower orders of people, yet the sensible and even polished conduct of the superior class, the incongruity offended even the grave reviewers: when he exposed the savage system of government, and the feeble tenure by which authority was held,—those who could believe him, might; and this was the utmost permission of candour itself. Nevertheless, Mr. Salt's observations, though made within the short compass of comparatively a few days, justify all these and other particulars in Bruce: and the inference is undeniable, that, had this gentleman remained several months, or some years in Abyssinia, he might have met with facts, which would have diminished, if not removed, the surprise and hesitation now unavoidable, when some of Bruce's incidents are under consideration. It can scarcely be sufficiently lamented, that vanity, sheer vanity, should have so intimately mingled itself in the "Travels to discover the Source of the Nile," that the best friends of the author abandon the attempt to effect his vindication; while, at the same time, he had ample opportunities for a sufficiency of novelties; and might have rested his honest fame on what would have been a solid and satisfactory basis. By means of Bruce's communications, however, we are not total strangers to Abyssinia; and what he has said serves as a preparation for our accompanying Mr. Salt on his expedition to the same country.

Our traveller arrived at Massowah in the Panther, a cruizer belonging to the East-India Company, June 28, and after some perversities on the part of those with whom he had to negociate for a passage through their country, he quitted Massowah, and advanced into Africa, July 20, having paid 500 dollars as the price of permission to pass the port of landing. The ascent of the mountain Taranta, described by Bruce as hazardous, and even formidable, Mr. S. overcame, without receiving so much as "a scratched face;" and the heaviest article of his baggage was carried up by a lad. He met with different treatment at the villages he passed through, according, principally, to the characters of their chiefs; some were rude, others were hospitable. He found the Ras, or prime minister of the king of Abyssinia at Antalow, his provincial residence, the principal town of Tigre, his government; and this was the limit of Mr. S.'s journey, as he did not visit Gondar, the metropolis of the kingdom. Being obliged to trust to interpreters whose abilities were but moderate, Mr. Salt could not at first enable the Ras to comprehend the benefits that might ensue from the establishment of a commercial intercourse between his country and Britain. Afterwards, however, by a more faithful medium, this suggestion was set in its true light; and the Ras made an effort to promote it, by sending for the chief of an Abyssinian port, accessible to British ships. He also procured from

the king of that country a letter and a present to the British monarch; and Mr. Salt is now returned to Abyssinia with presents from his majesty to the African sovereign, in answer to his communications.

We cannot possibly blame any attempt to open new channels of commerce for the manufactures of our country; especially in the present revolutionary situation of nations. Whether Lord V. be correct, in supposing that the trade of Arabia is about to experience changes; and that if Britain does not secure that of the Red Sea, France will obtain it; it is more than we can determine: but, that his lordship's motions, while in these parts, should have been watched by French agents, and that his exertions and his discoveries should have produced a sensation in the councils of Buonaparte, we can easily believe. The Gallic chief has not abandoned his projects * in reference to the East-Indies; and he knows that the command of the Red Sea is the command of the readiest way for their execution. It appears, in fact, by Lord V.'s statement, that the commerce of that sea could afford tonnage sufficient for the transport of ten thousand troops; and such an army, sent, as it might be, with proper accompaniments, would have very unpleasant effects in India. A commerce established with Abyssinia would increase the British preponderance on the eastern coast of Africa, and prevent the execution *by stealth* of any schemes meditated by the disturber of nations.

To return to Mr. Salt: that gentleman, by obtaining leave from the Ras to visit Axum, formerly the capital of an ancient empire, and where the kings of Abyssinia are inaugurated, has happily been the means of bringing us acquainted with the only massive obelisk we know of, standing in its original place, with its proper supports and bases open to view: he has also transcribed, from a stone standing in that neighbourhood, an ancient inscription in the Greek language, which throws light on the history of the country; especially when compared with others in the Ethiopic language and character. In the explanation of the Greek he has been assisted by Dr. Vincent. The manners of the Abyssinians, with the revolutions their country has experienced since Mr. Bruce's time, the favourable sentiments of the Ras in regard to the English, and Mr. Salt's return to Massowah, are the principal remaining incidents in his narrative.

In order to enable such of our readers as are acquainted with Bruce's volumes, to compare his accounts with those of our later traveller, we extract Mr. Salt's account of a review of part of the Abyssinian army by the Ras, and of the festival that followed. We purposely abstain from any remarks to which this spectacle might give occasion. It seems, however, to be somewhat extraordinary, that both Bruce and Mr. Salt should mention the flavour of *brinde* with implied approbation.

Opposite the Ras was a gateway, in a room over which sat a number of officers of state, appointed to regulate the review. Through this gateway the chiefs came in separately, one after the other, each with his respective followers. First entered the cavalry, with the chief at their head, galloping round the circus, and brandishing their spears with great agility. The dresses of these consisted for the most part of kincaubs, embroidered damask, flowered with gold, or black velvet studded with ornaments of silver, thrown as a scarf over their shoulders, and fastened with a gold clasp across the breast. Round their heads they wear bandages, formed of yellow, green, or red sattin, tied behind, long, and streaming loosely as they rode; some, instead of this ornament, had only fillets of skin round their heads, the hairs of which, standing upwards, gave an additional wildness to their appearance; some few had horns of gold, either perpendicular above their foreheads, or projecting forwards; and several, on the upper part of their arm, had a silver disk, of both which Bruce has given a representation. Others wore bracelets of silver, in the shape of a horse-collar, round their right arms, equal in number to the enemies they had slain. The horses were richly caparisoned, and bore on their fronts the bloody garments of foes slaughtered by their riders. Each chief, after riding round the circus seven or eight times, presented himself directly before the Ras, in a menacing attitude, recited in pompous language the actions which he had performed, and concluded by throwing down before him the indubitable trophies of his valour, which had before been hanging above the bracelets on his right arm.* One chief brought only

* See an account of these projects with the means of preventing them in Panorama, (and a coloured map of India), Vol. IV. p. 1.

* Ludolf, speaking of this custom among

a knife, that he had taken from his opponent. The chiefs are not the only ones who thus present themselves before the Ras, for every ragged rascal among the foot-soldiers who enter in a throng after the horsemen, has the same privilege. Among these latter, horrible to relate, were some wretches, probably followers of the camp (for they were not soldiers), savage enough to produce unquestionable evidence, that boys, not men, had been the victims of their fury. At this I expressed to the Ras my abhorrence so strongly, that, actuated by the same feelings, he refused them those marks of his approbation which he had invariably shewn to others. The inferior warriors were clad in skins, chiefly those of sheep, some of which were bordered with blue and red of different shades. Intermixed with the foot-soldiers, who were mostly armed with spears and shields, the matchlock men came in most irregular order, to the number of at least fifteen hundred, whose gestures were, if possible, more ludicrous than those of the spearmen, imitating, as it appeared to me, men hunting wild beasts among the bushes; the conclusion of their frolic was firing their muskets as nearly as possible to the legs of their opponents, then drawing their knives, and making a blow to finish the murderous execution of their matchlocks. There were in this way many single mock fights between spearmen and musqueteers, but it was always managed that the latter should prove victorious. This extraordinary review was concluded by the marching in on one side of the Ras's band, mounted on mules, and beating the heavy drums; and on the other, of men, bearing the ornaments of the church, walking in procession.

This day greatly biassed our opinion in favour of the horsemanship of the Abyssinians: I think them in this respect fully equal to the Arabs, and considering the stirrups that they use, which are merely small rings of iron into which they put the two larger toes, this is no slight praise. In the use of the spear they are particularly expert, and they have a peculiar method of vibrating it in the hand, which has a very warlike and classical appearance. In fine, they seem to be as complete horsemen as possible without discipline, of which indeed, they are totally ignorant.

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the Galla, from whom the custom is probably derived, says:—"Adhuc necesse est indicium cæsi hostis post pugnam afferre. Prima quidem capita ceu honestissimam corporis partem attullêrunt; at postquam de sexu imberbium dubitaretur, turpissimum viris amputavere. Res dictu fœda, numerant et cumulant exercitus coram. Hac ratione sciri non potest hostis an socius fuerit occisus."

There were a few, however, very haughty and imperious in their manners; among whom the most remarkable was Fit Aurari Zogo, a man of very handsome person and expressive countenance. This warrior obliged at least two hundred persons, who were sitting between himself and the Ras, to move, before he would condescend to make his address, which he at last did in a very proud and dignified manner, turning his horse round and round, and at each time resuming what he had before said. After the soldiers there were also a great many unarmed elderly men, cultivators of the ground, who came and made their obeisance before the Ras. During this last ceremony he sat very unconcerned, taking little notice of any, excepting two of the most conspicuous. During the review, the Ras was extremely attentive, and his notice of the chiefs was acutely distributed in proportion to their power. As we were going away, he stopped us all to witness a galla dance and song, with which he was particularly amused. The review being concluded, the principal chiefs came up and joined the Ras; among whom I noticed a Galla Mussulmaun, who had twenty-nine rings of silver on his arm; and many of the other chiefs had from ten to twenty.

From this exhibition we adjourned to the great hall, where every thing was prepared for a grand feast. A long table was placed in the middle of the hall, at the upper end of which, in a recess, the floor of which was raised about half a foot above the level of the room, was a couch, with two large pillows covered with striped sattin; and behind this stood a lower couch covered with a handsome skin. The Ras led the way, leaning on two of his principal chiefs, and took his seat on the higher couch, inviting us, at the same time, to occupy the couch behind. The chiefs, in the meantime, ranged themselves on their haunches (for there were no benches) on each side of the table, and behind the Ras, crowding in two or three ranks towards the upper end of the room. The sides of the table were covered to the height of a foot by piles of teff bread in the form of round thin pancakes, about two feet and a half in diameter, and down the middle of the table was ranged a single row of dishes, consisting of hot curry made of fowl, mutton, ghee, and curds. A quantity of fine wheaten bread, in large rolls, was prepared for the use of the Ras; these he broke, and first distributed to us, and afterwards to some of the chiefs by whom he was surrounded. This ceremony served as a signal to begin the feast; upon which several female slaves, placed at different parts of the table (having previously washed their hands in the presence of the Ras), dipped the teff bread into the curries and other dishes, and distributed it among the guests.

A man, whose particular business it was, performed the same office for the Ras, who immediately handed a portion to us, and then to some of the chiefs, who, on receiving it, got up and bowed: balls also of curds, greens, and teft bread, mixed together, were handed about.

During this time the cattle were killing on the outside of the hall. This is done by laying the beast down on the ground, and with a jambea knife nearly separating the head from the body, pronouncing at the same time, "Bis m' Allah Guebra Mensus Kedus," a style of invocation that seems to be borrowed from the followers of Mohammed. The skin is then stripped with all possible expedition from one side of the animal, and the entrails, lights, liver, and tripes, are taken out, which latter the attendants voraciously devour as their perquisite, sometimes even without paying much regard to the trouble of cleaning them. The flesh of the animal, of which the rump and heart are considered as prime delicacies, is cut into large pieces, and while the fibres are yet quivering, is brought in to the guests, who, by this time, have consumed as much as they please of the curries and other dishes.

The *brinde*, as this raw flesh is called, was in irregular pieces, but commonly adhering to a bone, by which the attendants carried it; it was then handed round to the chiefs, who, with their crooked knives, cut off a large steak, which they afterwards dissected very dexterously into strips about half an inch in diameter, holding it, at the same time, between the two fore-fingers of the left hand.

While the *brinde* was serving up, of which the quantity consumed is scarcely credible, the maize was distributed about very plentifully in brulhes or Venetian glasses, horns being used only for booza. The first party being satisfied, retired from table, and was succeeded by another of inferior rank, by which the remains of the *brinde* were consumed. After these came a third, a fourth, and even a fifth party, who were obliged to content themselves with the coarse teft bread, and a single horn of booza, and were driven away by the master of the ceremonies before they had taken their fill. Near the conclusion of the feast, the Ras sent off from the table large quantities of teft bread, for the followers of those chiefs most in favour. The whole ended with a violent scramble for the last cakes, during which it seemed to be a point of etiquette to make as much uproar and confusion as possible.

Lest it should be supposed that this barbarous kind of food is used by the soldiers, only (for Bruce seems in one passage to refer it to the military *especially*), we shall add instances in which no such restriction existed; and from which we gather that no part of the day is exempt from this bloody abomination.

We were entertained *in the morning* by the sight of an Abyssinian banquet, at which, although new guests were continually relieving those who were satisfied, we counted *ninety-five* persons feeding at the same time in the hall. It might frighten many a man to go into the midst of such a throng cutting away at the raw meat with their long drawn knives, and handing it about in large pieces, from the higher to those of inferior rank. Sometimes, if it chanced to be a coarse piece, it was observed to go through six or seven gradations. At the farther end of the hall sat Subagadis and his wife, with her female attendants, behind a half-drawn curtain. On our entering the hall, we were invited to take a seat among them, with which we willingly complied.

August 29.—At about ten in the morning, we were invited to breakfast with the Ras, and were received with the same distinction as yesterday, being seated on a sofa, while his minister was placed close by on the carpet. We were plentifully fed by the Ras himself with eggs, fowl in curry, and balls of a mixed composition of wild celery, curds, and ghee, after which we were offered *brinde*; but on our expressing a wish to have it dressed, the meat was afterwards brought grilled, and cut into small pieces by one of the attendants, and handed to our mouths by the Ras, much in the same way as boys in England feed young magpies. It is scarcely possible to describe the scene that was going on in the meantime in the hall, where the people were squabbling and almost fighting, with their drawn knives, for the raw meat that was handed about, and the teft bread that lay heaped up around the table; there were, however, some masters of the ceremony, who carried long white sticks, with which they frequently chastised those who were too hasty in seizing their portion.

Those who are acquainted with ancient mythology, know, that one of the services for which Saturn was exalted into a deity, was, his bringing off the people from their bloody banquets, and enforcing the use of fire in culinary preparation. Unhappily, he never, we suppose, visited Abyssinia: but, in truth, what could he have done, which Christianity, professed by these people, *ought* not to have done? Yet that, as we find, has not been able to banish a custom so repugnant to the mild dictates and character of its holy Founder. If the disposition of a man depends in part on his food, these *brinde*-

eaters are not unallied to the lions and panthers of their own Africa. This testimony justifies some other *consequences* hinted at by Bruce.

There is no need of arguments to prove that the Christianity which has not been able to suppress the bloody festivities of Abyssinia, has but small pretensions to the true dignity of the Gospel; yet, it seems that the present state of even this Christianity is somewhat tottering. The clergy of Abyssinia, during many centuries, received their *Abuna*, or chief bishop, from Egypt, but, being now unable to obtain another from thence, to replace their last Abuna, who died not long ago, the priests are becoming careless and slovenly.

Notwithstanding this disadvantageous representation of the Christianity of this people, those among them, who by birth are entitled to wear the distinguishing tokens of their religious profession, are extremely proud of them, and exhibit them on every occasion; they did so to our travellers when meeting on the road. Mr. S. moreover informs us, that among the Christian priests of the country is to be found whatever of learning this wild nation contains. In fact, he mentions them with a respect directly opposed to the manner in which Bruce describes them; and attaches to their character a degree of consideration much superior to what might have been expected. Mr. S. even speculates on the propriety of directing some of those efforts which are now making in support of foreign missions, to the amelioration of those Christian principles which *do* exist in this country. That these might prove useful auxiliaries need not be doubted; but to whoever is sent for this purpose, we recommend a sufficient acquaintance with the history of the Jesuits, formerly settled, and apparently established, under the protection of the kings of Abyssinia.

The *operations* of Mr. Salt at Axum, his view of the obelisk still standing, with his remarks on that and other antiquities, we have attended to with great interest. The obelisk is about eighty feet high, formed out of a single block of granite, curiously carved, and in excellent proportion. It appears the more astonishing amid the present rude state of the country which contains it. Bruce's delineation of it is completely erroneous. The church, also, at Axum, displays a skill and science, which shews that the rulers of this kingdom have not always been insensible to notions of grandeur, or indifferent to the realizing of them. This church is also rich in splendid vestments, and other paraphernalia. In the evening the chief priest visited Mr. Salt to try his Scriptural knowledge. He came off with great credit: had he happened to have been familiar with descriptions of Jerusalem, his credit would have increased prodigiously. At his own request, Mr. S. was admitted into the inner apartments of the church, and found the whole body, consisting of four apartments, covered with handsome carpets. He was desired to kneel down with his face to the ground, which he did for about two minutes, during which time the high priest recited a prayer over him. The building is flat-roofed, covered with mortar and stucco, and surrounded with Gothic ornaments. It is, in length, 111 feet: in breadth, 51 feet.

Mr. Salt met with several persons who had known Bruce. "They agreed in telling us," says he, "that Bruce passed four months at Adowa; that he did not speak the language of Tigré, but afterwards made himself in part acquainted with the Amharic; that he was two years at Gondar, and visited the source of the Nile, and was robbed of his books and instruments; that the two battles of Serbraxos were fought some time (two years) before he came into the country; and that a third engagement took place afterwards at the same spot, at which, however, Bruce was not present, as he never went out to war, and at the particular time alluded to was actually at Gondar; that the king gave him a house, but no land, command, or employ, during his stay in the country; that he was a good horseman, and used to shoot from his saddle; that he had two interpreters, Michael and Georgis, of whom one spoke Greek, and the other wrote Arabic; and that when he was at Adowa, he resided at the house of Gannes, who sent fifteen mules for him down to Dixan.

The knowledge of the history of Abyssinia, which Mr. Salt had acquired from Bruce and Poncet, was a source of perpetual astonishment to the natives.—"Bruce's drawings of Gondar and its vicity, which he shewed to the Baharnagash

of Dixan, tended to raise us in his opion, almost beyond the level of mortality." They here received two hundred cakes of bread and a bullock, as a present from the town. Mr. S. returned to Arkeeko, and to his *home*, the Panther, November 6th. He left behind him, in Abyssinia, an intelligent fellow, named Pearce, from whom we may expect to receive, in time, considerable information.

From Massowah Lord Valentia returned with Mr. Salt to Jiddah, where he experienced as much civility as could well have been expected; but we pass his transactions there, only noticing his remark on the similarity of the houses and their ornaments, to the Saxon zig-zag, and others well known among us. "I could not," says his lordship, "but be struck with the resemblance which exists between these arches, and those in our cathedrals; some were pointed like the gothic, including three semicircular windows; others, particularly those which were over the doors, were flat like the Saxon, and retired one within another, till the inner one was sufficiently small to receive the door, which is never large. Jidda is a new town; but these excellent houses are probably formed after the model of the more ancient habitations of Mecca. If so, the architecture we call Gothic existed in Arabia long before it was known in Europe."

Lord V. quitted Jidda, January 2; and arrived at Suez, January 27.

Though we have already, in a former article, given the *general* character which Lord V. attributes to the Arabs (and surely it is sufficiently disgraceful), yet there are some honourable exceptions. His picture of Chedid, the chief of a band of robbers, by whom he was conveyed in safety across the desert from Suez to Cairo, is faithful. Chedid did not hesitate to confess that these unsettled times were good for him; "that he kept close to Cairo, to seize what offered, of which, if it be inquired after, he pleads ignorance, and lays the offence on some *distant* friend."

At the same time he has the highest principle of Arab honour, and told me an anecdote of his family, which was confirmed by Thomaso. Osman Bey, greatly alarmed at the arrival from England of Elfi Bey, who, since the death of Murad Bey, had been his rival, determined to cut him off, and for that purpose sent down two boats with troops to intercept him as he was coming up the Nile. A violent gale of wind, accompanied by a cloud of sand, came on; Elfi sheltered himself behind a point of land, on which was a village. The boats with the troops of Osman Bey passed without seeing him; but he perceived them, and having some suspicion immediately landed, and quitting his baggage, with five or six followers escaped into the desert. These soon left him, as the way was long and difficult. At length, after a tedious march of ten hours on foot, he arrived at the tent of Nasr Chedid in the desert, with whom he was on ill terms, and claimed protection. Nasr was himself absent with Osman Bey, whom he had joined with all his people at his camp before Cairo, where he waited the event of the attack on Elfi. Chedid's wife received and concealed him. Some of Osman's people came there, and asked if she had seen Elfi. She said yes; and that he had passed by a way she pointed out to them. As soon as they were gone, she told Elfi, and bringing him one of her husband's favourite horses, and a dromedary, she desired him to escape to Upper Egypt, but to avoid the road which she had directed the troops of Osman to take: Elfi hesitated, and told her he was unwilling to endanger her husband's safety, who was in the power of Osman. She replied, it was no matter; her husband's honour required that she should assist him in escaping; and that were he there, he would do the same himself, and that he would make her suffer if any thing happened to him. Soon afterwards, on being told the way that Elfi had escaped, Osman sent for Chedid, and accused him of having assisted his enemy. He replied, "you know, Osman Bey, I have been three days here with you; how then is it possible that I could do so?" "Well then," said Osman, "it was your wife that did so." "It was," replied Chedid. "Elfi demanded protection from her, and she only did her duty;—had she done otherwise, I would have cut her head off with this sabre, though you know Elfi was never a friend of mine."

Chedid declared to Lord V. that he certainly would have executed his threat; as his wife by such conduct would have dishonoured his name.

From Suez, Lord V. went by the regular route to Cairo, where he found the Turks disposed to be very gracious; but the governors were governed by the rabble of banditti calling themselves soldiers, which the unhappy state of Egypt, ever since Buonaparte's unprincipled invasion of that country, rendered necessary. From one rencontre with these, his lordship did but barely escape in safety.

Though there is no great novelty in Lord V.'s adventures in Egypt, on his return home, yet we think his discovery of a shrine, still standing at Timai, is a noticeable instance of good fortune. It is of polished red Thebaic granite; one immense stone, in height, 23 feet, 4 inches; breadth, 12 feet, 8 inches; depth, on the outside, 11 feet, 3 inches; breadth of the chamber, 8 feet, 8 inches; depth of the chamber, 9 feet, 2 inches. It stands on a pedestal of the same substance five feet high, and that again on two layers which amount to six feet three inches. The whole height, 34 feet, 7 inches. There can be no question but these blocks were covered by casings of marble, ornamented with sculptures. There is, in the engraving of this subject annexed, a kind of recess in the interior of the chamber, in the upper part, which appears to have been suitable to receive the symbols, whether animal or other, that accompanied the deity.

The situation of Egypt, oppressed, plundered, and almost exhausted, was strongly urged on the attention of Lord V. by several chiefs: he blames in the strongest terms the *last* expedition to Alexandria; and thinks, that whatever advantages Britain might have gained, they have all vanished with that undertaking. He says, that the French were at one time resolutely bent on retaining this country in spite of capitulations to the contrary; that, to accomplish this purpose, they buried a train of artillery in the sand; and that two brigades, under pretence of desertion, marched into Upper Egypt, where their design was to maintain themselves. Even now many French servants are in the trains of the Beys, though disguised as Mamalukes.

We cannot follow Lord Valentia throughout the whole of his circuits in the Red Sea; but as his lordship has thought proper to touch on the Exodus of Israel from Egypt, we would hint our agreement with his supposition that the waters of this gulf anciently extended much further north, perhaps twenty miles at least; and where they terminated, the land was favourable to the construction of canals, by which they might be, in a sense, continued. But we differ from him, when he thinks that the Israelites did not quit Pharaoh, *at Memphis*; because we know not how to evade the testimony of those ancient authors who say, that this people laboured on the pyramids; and as to the difficulty his lordship finds in their incumbrance with children, cattle, baggage, and *kneading-troughs*, he will give us leave to smile at the English, not Oriental, idea, he has annexed to that term. Had the word been translated as it might have been, "*bag* of dough," this article could hardly have been enumerated among the incumbrances of the sons of Jacob.

There are many other particulars incidentally noticed by Lord V. while in Egypt, that deserve attention. These we must omit; as our account of the volumes before us is already of an uncommon extent. We are highly amused with his account of the *real* conduct of Sebastiani when sent to Egypt by "the First Consul," compared with the vapouring report he afterwards *composed* on the occasion. The incapacity of his interpreter induced the Bashaw to enquire whether some one present at the audience could not discourse between them; the substitute proved to be the English interpreter, who was there from motives of curiosity; to the infinite mortification of the Frenchman when he discovered this unlucky and impolitic *qui pro quo*. The topography of the *ancient* Alexandria has engaged the researches of our noble traveller; he has also a few remarks on Malta. His voyage ended by his landing at St. Helen's, Oct. 26, after an absence from England of four years and four months.

As the price of these volumes will contribute to confine their circulation among the wealthy, we have endeavoured to communicate a general notion of their contents to our readers. They will naturally conclude that many things we have only hinted at: others are wholly omitted. This must always be the case when volumes of extent equal with these come under our notice. We have already commended the engravings that adorn this magnificent publication. We conclude by our acknowledgements to his lordship for much literary and graphical entertainment; and with heartily wishing success to the present engagement of Mr. Salt; we think him extremely well qualified by temper, judgment, and acquired abilities, to discharge the official duties of negociatior, to the advantage and honour of his country, and to his own reputation and distinction.

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Considerations on the Panorama View of Grand Cairo, composed by Mr. Barker from the Drawings of Mr. Salt, who accompanied Lord Valentia, now exhibiting in London.

THOUGH we have closed our report on the travels of Lord Valentia, and had noticed in a previous article the embellishments of these volumes, with that interesting collection of drawings, for which the public is indebted to our noble traveller, yet we think it our duty not to pass over without remark, an additional entertainment which has been derived from Mr. Salt, though executed by Mr. Barker; we mean, the *Panorama View of Grand Cairo*, which is now open to public inspection.

The nature of a PANORAMA we have no need to explain to our readers; since they know it offers a view as well of the adjacencies as of the subject which furnishes the representation. Nothing is excluded: whether large or small, whether seen directly or indirectly; whether a main object or a minor; whatever appertains to the subject under inspection, that finds its place, its proper place in the PANORAMIC VIEW.

No device, to which the art of delineation has given birth, has approached so nearly to the power of placing the scene itself in the presence of the spectator. It is not magic; but magic cannot more effectually delude the eye, or induce a belief of the actual existence of the objects seen. There is a kind of infinitude in the form of a circle, which excludes beginning and ending: there is a kind of reality which arises from the spectator's ability to inspect every part in turn; and to revert to this incident, or the other, after having contemplated the bearings and effects of different parts of the circle. It is true, nevertheless, that the figures do not move: and it is equally true, that figures are indispensable, because they form the scale by which we judge of the proportion and dimensions of every object. Houses are built for habitation; but houses must be proportioned to the stature of the persons who are to inhabit them. Animals, also, must preserve their respective proportions. Neither motion nor sound can be comprized in a Panorama; and thus we perceive that even this, the nearest approach to a visible reality, stands in need of various allowances, and of the exercise of candour by the spectator.

Artists deem it lawful to take certain *liberties*, in order to produce an effect more picturesque or more pleasing, than they could accomplish without such management. This is one of the chief touchstones of genius: when judiciously contrived, all is improved and nothing is injured; when awkwardly imagined, all is injured and nothing is improved.

We have already hinted at our opinion that the public is beholden to Mr. Salt for this entertainment: Mr. Barker has combined the drawings taken by Mr. Salt, from different points of view, with considerable address. It is true, nevertheless, that some of his details are erroneous; but his very errors are the consequence of his endeavour to accommodate his European visitors. As he knew that all who would visit Grand Cairo would inquire for the pyramids, he has made them too conspicuous. The pyramids of Sakkara are too large by half, those of Giza are too white: the real objects are nearer in tone of colour to the natural hue of the desert. We venture also to assert, that the course of the Nile cannot be seen from any pavilion, or tower in the citadel, occupying such an interval as Mr. Barker has assigned it between the citadel and Mount Mokattam: this is the consequence of forming into one several views taken from different spots. To judge by the direction of the citadel wall, Mount Mokattam would be nearly behind the great tower. The Lybian hills are too high. The general tone of colour is too ochreous. Other peccadilloes might be pointed out, by critical eyes. But, the fact is, after all, that this performance gives the general idea of this great city: the forms of the mosques; the nature of their minarets; the tombs of the Sheicks, the Santons, and the Mamalukes; the construction of the caravanserai; the ordinary houses; the tents, and a multitude of other particulars. Some things it cannot shew; for the streets of Grand Cairo are so *narrow* that no position commands a view of them: they are what would be termed in Britain *blind alleys*.

A caravan Mr. S. has introduced: and it answers very well; a troop of Mamalukes, he might have introduced, though

the ground immediately inspected is not favourable for their exercise. On the whole, we congratulate Mr. Barker on what he has done; the subject has many difficulties, and he has overcome most of them in a masterly manner: that a few should remain is no impeachment of his assiduity or his skill; for among so many objects, each demanding its proper position, colouring, force and effect, but if suffered to intrude beyond its importance, derogatory to others, and thereby to the whole,—as we well know, by fellow-feeling—a Panoramist is often reduced to the choice of difficulties; and his exertions must be content to obtain the meed of partial success, however deserving their merit may be of complete and unqualified applause.

Tableau Statistique de la Maison de Détention et du Refuge de Vilvorde, &c. Statistic Picture of the House of Detention and of Refuge at Vilvorden, presented to the King of Holland, by N. I. Rouppe, Jurisconsultus, Inspector-General, &c. 4to. pp. 130. Le Duc, Brussels.

THE intention of this work is altogether philanthropic, and for this reason we distinguish it, by admitting an account of it. The author is entitled to the highest praise, inasmuch as his labours are perfectly gratuitous.

This house is supposed to be the best conducted place of confinement in Europe, and the establishment of it, as described by the author, contains much information applicable to the conduct of hospitals and prisons.

By means of an admirable police, twenty-one keepers are found sufficient to keep in order twelve hundred prisoners. Not only are the sexes kept separated; but the prisoners are divided into different classes, and each of these classes is kept distinct from all others. This precaution cannot but be salutary; and, under the management and personal inspection of a judicious and sedate visitor, it must tend to prevent and check the progress of vice, and not seldom to reform the vicious.

The utmost attention is paid to the quality of the diet allowed to the confined.

Idleness is completely banished from this institution, which rather resembles a vast workshop, than a place of seclusion. The amount of the earnings of the prisoners, allowed to them as their share, was, in 1806 (15 months, 10 days), 82,249 livres; in 1807 it was 71,407. Of the money produced by their industry *one-third* is taken in diminution of the general expence of the establishment; of the money remaining, one-third is paid down to the party, at the end of every week; one-third is employed, if he pleases, in procuring him additional or better food; and the remaining third is carried to his account to form a total, which is given to him, and may furnish him with the means of support, at his dismissal from confinement.

The expence of supporting each individual amounts to *(34 centimes, 20 centimes de centime)* less than four pence daily; but, including the general expences, the buildings, servants, &c. nearly to sixpence each.—The comparative table of deaths shews that attention to the health of the persons detained has been rewarded with success, and has gradually reached an honourable distinction:—

Year.	*Number.*	*Deaths.*
1802	1861	527
1803	2235	510
1804	1990	454
1805	1754	108
1806	2293	39
1807	2029	39

Either the persons admitted in the latter of these years must have been of a different description as to age, strength, and general health, from those formerly admitted, or the improvements adopted and *enforced* by the director have been uncommonly judicious and favourable to salubrity. What further merits the attention of the humane is, that all personal suffering by way of punishment is forbidden. The heaviest penalty inflicted is that of shaving off the hair of the head from the refractory; and the guilty are more terrified at the apprehension of undergoing this disgraceful *distinction*, than they were at all the ancient tortures, the use of which is now abolished.

The author not only reports the present regulations of this place, but he suggests hints, which, varied according to circumstances, may be found useful in all other establishments of a similar nature. He also adds his thoughts on the possibility of suppressing beggary, and the means of accomplishing that object.

In another part of the present number will be found the decrees of Buonaparte authorizing the establishment of houses of reception for the beggars of certain departments. These are part (the first, we believe, actually formed) of an attempt to extirpate beggary, by assembling the persons who beg, and teaching them some useful employment, by public authority. The *necessity* of such a scheme, in relation to France, has long been felt, and acknowledged; but especially of late years, and since the revolution had turned charity completely out of its former course. We understand, that similar houses will be established throughout France. As to the ultimate success of the plan, we give no opinion respecting it; but, so far as it may lead to a better order of things, for the sake of humanity we wish it may answer expectation. Encouragement on one side to prompt, and force on the other side to punish, may certainly do much: they are properly associated in such undertakings: but more will depend on the exertions of inspectors like M. Rouppe, and on the disposition and assistance of the inhabitants of a district, than on all the machinery that can be put in motion by the decrees of Buonaparte, however multiplied, or terrific in their language and appointments.

Though beggary in our own country is not, by far, so prevalent as in France, [where it was always a public scandal] yet when we advert to the increasing magnitude of our Poor Rates, we cannot but wish that a hint for the better employment of the poor may be taken—no matter from where.

A Sequel to the Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life, containing a further Account of Mrs. Placid and her Daughter Rachel. By the Author of the Antidote. 8vo. pp. 175. Price 4s. Williams and Smith, London, 1809.

The former part of this story we noticed in our second volume, p. 826. We are by no means displeased with an opportunity of renewing our acquaintance with the widow Placid. The public has distinguished the first volume, and has *substantially* expressed approbation, by an extensive and steady demand for it. The sequel is not less pleasing, or less proper to be consulted as an adviser. That the incidents it contains are not a few, to happen within so short a space as the history comprizes, may be thought rather unlucky, since sudden reformations partake of the marvellous; but the writer was shackled by her first part, to which the sequel must *per force* conform. There is, nevertheless, considerable skill in the management of the characters, and the stations respectively assigned them at the close of the volume.

As the manners and maxims of benevolence, are limited to no condition of life, we may recommend the example of the widow Placid to the young, in order to prepare themselves for events and situations in which they may have occasion to exhibit the advantages arising from it; to those in middle life, whose families cannot but be gratified and improved, by beholding equal self-command and calm address, with those of this pious lady; and to others who, like her, have suffered the loss of what their affections must ever regret.—If the reader asks, what is her character?—the volume before us shall answer the question.

Female influence is universally acknowledged, in its effects upon society as well as individuals. The influence which the widow Placid gained over the mind of Squire Bustle has been described; and it only remains briefly to consider by what means it was effected. It was not by means of the adventitious advantages of youth, beauty, or accomplishments; but her unaffected piety, and sweetness of manners. The latter quality has been greatly recommended, but too often with no other view than that of *pleasing*: from the example of Mrs. Placid, we hope the female reader will be encouraged to cultivate it for *use* as well as *ornament*. Without this amiable trait in her character, even her piety might have passed unknown or unregarded. It disposed her indeed to speak for the honour of religion; but the *manner* with which she spoke rendered her words acceptable. She advised without dogmatism; she reproved without acrimony; she aimed at pleasing the ear by the correctness of her language; and, above all, when she conversed on the sublime truths of Christianity, she betrayed no *party* prejudices which could excite displeasure in those she was desirous to instruct. Here, then, is a character not only worthy of imitation, but which every intelligent female is capable of imitating. The rules are few and simple; but were they adopted and practised, their effects would soon be visible, by the spread of Christian principles, in the confusion of the libertine, and the conviction of the sceptic.

Modern Times; or Anecdotes of the English Family. In 3 vols. Pp. 800. Price 15s. Budd, London: 1809.

Our time has been seldom taken up in noticing what are denominated Novels,—their general insipidity and mawkishness tending rather to deprave than to improve the state of society; but as this work has nothing about it of the usual routine of love-sick stories of modern romance; as we recognise many of the principal characters and incidents to be real; and as their arrangement is only intended as a vehicle to convey remarks on the follies, frivolities, and fashions of the times, we with pleasure present our readers with an extract, that they may be enabled to judge for themselves on the merit of a production, for which, the author remarks, his reward will be sufficient, "if his readers will correct in their own conduct what they perceive amiss in the delineations here exhibited to them; and imitate whatsoever they find recorded in the narrative, either virtuous or praiseworthy."

The hero of the piece is Sir Philip English, who is drawn with the characteristics of an old-fashioned Englishman, but of whom, we are inclined and glad to think, that he represents a numerous family among us. His sister, Mrs. Burrows, has likewise her share in the drama; the other characters consist of Lady B., Mr. Middleman, Col. Courtly, Sir Nathan Caper, Agamemnon, Adm. Ortolan, Counsellor Collis, Lord Rivulet, Old Lamprey, Mrs. Chaloner, Dr. Burgos, Mr. Goodwill, Mr. Halford, Lord Avonside, Mr. Skiddaw, Mr. Worth, Dr. Destiny, Lord Kilberry, Jammy Kittrick, Mr. Golder, Sig. Papillio, and the Surgeon who put his nose into an affair of honour;—all of which are real characters (though clothed with the preceding names), with whose oddities, eccentricities, and prevailing perfections or weaknesses, the writer has enlivened his work: "dwelling sometimes upon small matters, being of opinion," says he, "with Plutarch, that little circumstances show the real man better than things of greater moment."

As a specimen of the author's manner, we select the account of Sir Philip English and Mrs. Burrows's visit to a celebrated institution at the west end of the town.

After this adventure, [the hurly-burly at Covent-Garden Theatre] all thoughts of visiting places of public amusement during the short period of their intended stay in town, were entirely laid aside: and Sir Philip would have been perfectly content to pass the following evening in conversation with his domestic circle, if Mr. Worth had not accidently met with an acquaintance, who pressed him with so much earnestness to bring his friend, the Baronet, to a meeting of a scientific society which was to be held the same day, that he made it a particular point to prevail on Sir Philip English to accompany him.

The Baronet consented; more through the respect which he bore to Mr. Worth than from any expectation of deriving either entertainment or pleasure from the company into which he was to be introduced; being apprehensive that their erudition might restrain the good-humour and conviviality of the meeting. Mr. Worth himself was indeed unable to inform his friend of the precise nature of the institution which they were about to visit. He understood that it consisted of a number of eminent literary characters, and that their meetings were designed to promote the improvement and diffusion of scientific information: but to what branches of knowledge the attention of the society was particularly directed, his acquaintance had not informed him. From the rank and character of the members, he, however, entertained no doubt that the establishment was at once highly useful and respectable.

On their arrival at the place of meeting, they were not a little surprised, on presenting their tickets at the door, to be ushered into a room which bore a near resemblance to one of the larger coffee-houses; and the company already assembled in it gave them so imperfect an idea of a scientific institution, that they could scarcely persuade themselves they had not made some mistake in their introduction.

A number of newspapers were scattered over the tables in the room, and these, together with a few political tracts and pamphlets, furnished matter for general conversation, much in the same way as in places of the description above alluded to; and the debates, which arose upon the various topics of discussion, were conducted exactly in a similar manner.

Whilst Sir Philip English was endeavouring to reconcile what he saw, with the ideas he had previously formed of what he was to expect, at a meeting of the literati of the metropolis,—the gentleman, who had pre-

sented Mr. Worth with tickets of admission, entered the apartment, accompanied by a little man with a huge port-folio under his arm; whom he immediately introduced to the company by the appellation of Signor Papillio. This ceremonial gone through, Mr. Worth embraced the first moment which afforded him an opportunity of speaking with his acquaintance, to inquire, if the whole of the entertainment was to consist in reading and commenting upon the newspapers? "Fye upon it, Mr. Worth," replied the gentleman; "that would be a poor return for a subscription of twenty thousand pounds per annum!—No! no! we do not meet for nothing.—We shall present you this evening with two lectures, and afterwards a handsome supper."

Mr. Worth had just time to revive the expectations and curiosity of Sir Philip English, with this intelligence, before the ringing of a small bell announced the commencement of the lectures.

The company proceeded into a spacious apartment, fitted up with great elegance, and seemingly calculated rather for ease and luxury, than the mere purposes of study:—however, the rules of the ancients in this respect were wholly neglected, and the only monument of their wisdom, which it had been judged proper to retain, was the Egyptian style of the furniture and ornaments of the room. If the Peripatetics, or Socratic philosophers, could take a peep at our modern Athens, how much would they envy the refinement of these times, in which, instead of subjecting the student to corporeal hardships and privations, in order to improve his mind, the practice is directly reversed, and all the soft *appliances* of luxurious indulgence are afforded to the body, that the intellectual powers may be exerted with the more zeal and activity!

If Sir Philip English was a little vexed to observe the lectorial chair occupied by Signor Papillio, he was not a little disappointed when, after some introductory observations on the utility of natural history, the lecturer proceeded to an analysis of the colouring matter which adheres to the wings of moths and butterflies, and by an easy transition directed the attention of his auditors to a proposal for fabricating a species of silk from the spider's web, by which the ingenious projector undertook to employ all the manufacturers which the decline of trade at Coventry, Derby, and Nottingham, had occasioned to be discharged. This interesting plan included a scheme for the encouragement of the growth of spiders to which, Signor Papillio said, an increase of the window-tax would admirably contribute: and that the only additional resource which he deemed necessary for the purpose of furnishing the quantity of web requisite for the completion of the undertaking, might be obtained by circular letters to the bishops and parochial clergy to prohibit the use of hair-brooms in places of public worship; a measure on which he laid the more stress, in consequence of the stagnation of trade with Russia. The lecture closed with the outlines of another plan, not less important than the former;—namely, the discovery of a process by which Paris plaister might be used instead of flour, and made a substitute for bread.

Greatly edified by this elaborate discourse, that part of the company who had been able to resist the influence of Morpheus aided by the somniferous effect of downy cushions, lights admirably secluded from irritating the organ of vision, and the exactest temperature of the apartment, descended into the laboratory, where a series of experiments were exhibited to prove the practicability of superseding the use of lamp-oil by means of a portion of Thames water, which, after being subjected to a curious process, was to be enclosed in a small metallic tube, and thus become not only capable of ignition, but of giving light at the distance of several furlongs. The principal objection hitherto urged against the adoption of this mode of lighting the streets of the metropolis (for the proofs of its practicability were deemed so clear as to admit of no doubt) was, that an unpleasant smell was diffused by the process, which induced some persons, of more than usual delicacy, to prefer the ordinary method.

To remedy this inconvenience, the inventor suggested the advantage of a subscription, by which he should be enabled to substitute an odorous spirit, known amongst the Romans by the denomination of *liquor vesicæ*, and thus establish the reputation of this invaluable discovery, beyond the possibility of future objections: and a single still erected in each of the principal streets, as the conduits formerly were, he thought sufficient for the above purpose.

The company in general appeared highly delighted with this suggestion, and even Sir Philip English, though he did not exactly comprehend the arguments by which it was supported, was inclined to give the lecturer credit for the fertility of his invention, until an old gentleman, who sate by, drily remarked, that the idea was by no means original. "These Italians," said he, "are the greatest thieves and plagiaries in Europe. The thought," addressing himself to Sir Philip English, "is entirely borrowed from the suggestion of Colonel George Hanger, who, in his life published several years ago, proposed a method of converting a fluid, of which thousands of gallons are thrown away daily in the metropolis alone, to a purpose equally important as that mentioned by Signor Papillio. But the ministry at that time were not so liberal in their grants to projectors, and

therefore did not encourage it: whilst it is ten to one but this *foreigner* gets a large subscription in support of his scheme, from weak lords and ignorant citizens, who, without the least smattering of science, are ambitious of being thought the patrons of it."

The lecturer having concluded, the majority of the company withdrew; but Sir Philip and Mr. Worth, with a select party, in number about twenty, remained to partake of supper, which was soon afterwards served up, in a very elegant style.

The entertainments of the evening had presented a series of wonders to the mind of the Baronet, who sometimes attributed his own surprise to an almost entire seclusion from the company of men of erudition, and sometimes ventured to condemn the taste of *modern times* as frivolous and absurd: but the method of terminating the evening by a comfortable repast was perfectly intelligible to him; and it was so truly British, that he sate down to table with great good-humour. Here, however, a species of disappointment arose, which not a little annoyed him; for, although accustomed to the luxuries of an elegant table, there was not a single dish before him, of which he could guess the description.

Mr. Worth, who was seated at the opposite side of the table, was in a similar predicament; but having the advantage of Signor Papillio on his right hand, soon obtained a sufficient account both of the cookery and the entertainment, to deter him from venturing to taste any thing but the most simple fare.

In the mean time, Sir Philip English, being destitute of any clue to the culinary secrets of *the Institution*, looked around him in hopes of discovering some indication by which he might be led to a proper selection of some of the *dainties* before him.

The learned have defined man to be *an imitative* animal, — asserting, that other creatures are directed by instinct to the choice or rejection of the food presented to them, and are wholly uninfluenced by the example of the animal creation: but that the human race has no such guide, but follow one another in habits the most unreasonable and injurious, merely from the force of example.

It was, perhaps, in obedience to this peculiarity of the human economy, that Sir Philip English, observing most of the company cast their eyes upon a large dish near the centre of the table, and appeared eager to partake of its contents, sent his plate for a slice. The Baronet was still at a loss to know whether it was to be eaten alone, or what sauce it required, and he had so much of the *mauvaise honte* about him, that he was afraid of exposing his ignorance before so large a company by any inquiry. In form and consistence it bore a pretty near resemblance to a piece of soap, and when at length he ventured to put a bit into his mouth, he found that it was nearly as disagreeable in flavour,—possessing an intermixture of saline brackishness, with a pungent bitter, blended with a sort of musty rancidity.

Sir Philip could not without difficulty withhold his execration of such cookery; and the sentiments of the rest of the company seemed to be in unison with his feelings; for many of them began to express their dissatisfaction.

"Pray, Count," said the old gentleman, (who had before animadverted upon the hydrogeneous experiment) now addressing himself to the chairman, "is this cursed stuff your famous Walcheren bread?—Of all the villainous combinations of taste and smell I ever met with, this positively is the most disgusting.—Here, waiter, take away the plate, and bring me a glass of brandy, this instant."

"My dear doctor," replied the Count, "I am not surprised at your remark, but I assure you, that when it is a little more familiar to the palate, the flavour you now complain of, will be found quite agreeable. However, I ought to have informed you, that it is rendered much pleasanter by the addition of a little *fish-oil*, and as the use of it is designed chiefly for sailors in long voyages, and that article is very cheap, if my plan of feeding the navy should be adopted, it will reduce the ordinary expences of that department surprisingly."

"I think it would," rejoined the Doctor, "and probably supersede the necessity of a medical establishment, for this is kitchen-physic with a vengeance."

The Count intreated the company to suspend their judgment on his *new bread*, until they had tasted another batch of it: and in the next place, directed their attention to a huge pickle-pot which he said contained poultry, fish, and game, preserved in the most exquisite manner: and intended for the use of the army as well as the navy.

"Is this your invention likewise?" said the Doctor.

"I cannot claim that honour:" replied the Count; "the process was discovered by Lord Avonside, in the course of his lordship's chemical researches into the nature of acids and alkalies, preparatory to the establishment of his clay and soap manufactory.—Pray, gentlemen, allow me to send you some of this turkey."

The pickle was accordingly handed round,—the Count, having apprised the company, that this plan also was of an economical kind, and that a single ounce of a chicken, thus preserved, would support a sailor or soldier equally to his usual ration of beef or mutton.

The Doctor at first objected to try any more experiments, but being urged by the Count and some of the rest of the gentlemen present, to give his opinion respecting the wholesomeness of the pickle, took a mouthful of it.

Sir Philip English quietly waited for the Doctor's sentiments before he ventured to follow the example: and it was well he did so; for the extreme poignancy of the preparation produced such a fit of coughing and sneezing, that it was a long time before the old gentleman recovered himself sufficiently to express his most unqualified disapprobation and disgust.

"Worthy Sir," said Lord Avonside, who, unknown to the Doctor, was among the company all the time, "you took too large a mouthful; the smallest portion of it is sufficient; and, *upon my honour*, it is a most economical plan."

"There is no doubt of it, my lord," replied the physician, "as it is *your* invention: but having been called upon for my opinion, I must tell your lordship, as well as the rest of the company, that, *of all the pursuits of the ignorant and the vain, there is none so reprehensible as those which endanger the lives of the human race, and at the same time, bring disgrace upon science.*"

The next day, when Sir Philip English was attempting to describe the entertainments, or, as he commonly and perhaps properly styled them, the *diversions* of the preceding evening; and lamenting the puerile conceits of *an enlightened people*, in *an enlightened age*, an acquaintance, who happened to drop in, raised the astonishment and disgust of the worthy Baronet to a still higher pitch. This gentleman informed him, that the institution, which he had visited, was not esteemed only an object of great national importance by the titled inhabitants of Hill-Street and Grosvenor Square, but that the grave citizens of Cheapside and Leadenhall-Street were so much delighted with the hope of superseding the necessity of boarding-schools for their daughters, and private tutors for their sons, by a similar establishment, at the east end of the town, that they had made a subscription in order to purchase the site of Bedlam Hospital for that purpose; and that apartments for the different professors were already prepared, in the still remaining wing of that building:—that which was formerly appropriated for incurables!

Allusion is made in the course of the work to a late celebrated duel, in which Lamprey remarks to the police-runners, "that they would have been hanged, if they had stopped Privy Counsellors in the *discharge* of their duty!!!"

נצח ישראל: *The Constancy of Israel:* an unprejudiced Illustration of some of the most important Texts of the Bible: or a polemical, critical, and theological Reply to a public Letter, by Lord Crawford, addressed to the Hebrew Nation. By Solomon Bennett. For the Author. Pp. 250. Price 7s. W. H. Wyatt, London, 1809.

PATRIOTISM, though the object of it be a nation in distress, is nevertheless entitled to respect, since it is an honourable feeling of the human mind. The man, who does not take a superior interest in the welfare of that community to which he belongs, is unworthy of the enjoyments arising from the endearments of civil life. But, the nation of Israel has, superadded to the usual principles of patriotism, those by which the individual must be animated who refers to a line of descent common to himself with all his nation. His patriotism unites the natural feelings of consanguinity with the desire of prosperity to his particular community. To national feelings, and to family feelings, in the instance of an Israelite, are added, the convictions attendant on religion as an internal regulatrix of the mind, and as a series of external actions. The frequent performance of rites of religion undoubtedly contributes to strengthen the internal influence of that divine principle; and, when the authority of a religion is in part unimpeachable, that must be a strong mind which can distinguish between what is entitled to command submission, and what has only custom and tradition for its supports.

It is well known, that our sentiments on the conduct of well-meaning Christians towards the Jews differ from those which are usually maintained. It has been our lot to adopt such a view of that nation as leads us to infer that they may lawfully continue a separation among nations, even were they admitted within the pale of the Church. It is not, then, to us, that Mr. Bennett can address the expostulation (p 71) that "instead of *circumcision*, which is observed as a sacred signature on our bodies, his followers only sprinkle with water (easy enough!)" &c. for we have always strongly distinguished between retaining a rite—a *family* rite—by Jews, and enforcing the same on Gentiles, who were not allied by descent to the original

ancestor. In fact, the polite note, which accompanied the copy of Mr. Bennett's book sent to us, admitted the candour of our conduct toward the nation of Israel in general. We therefore run no hazard of incurring the charge of bigotry., partiality, or crabbedness, when we express our wishes, that the language of this volume were more correct; for, in several places, we conceive that it imports the very contrary to the author's intention;—that the reasonings in it were more cogent; for some of the logical deductions appear to us to be false, and others inconsequential;—that the writer were familiar with Christian learning, as well as with Jewish, for then he would have felt the force of an appeal to the Greek translation of the Hebrew writings made before the appearance of Jesus as the Messiah could possibly give any colour to the renderings of any passage capable of being urged in controversy. Mr. B. translates the *thirty pieces of silver* of Zachariah "*the longing chiefs.*" Not to take on ourselves to be judges on a question wherein we are parties, we desire him to point out to us any version of competent authority in which they are so rendered. If they were so understood by the LXX, who could not be swayed by Christian motives, we shall thank him for the information: But if those translators found "thirty pieces of silver" in the original, we must beg leave to think, that they, living so much nearer to the age when the Hebrew was a spoken language, were more likely to understand the passage correctly than Mr. Solomon Bennett in 1809. Yet we accept his rendering of עצר by the term "*regency,*"—instead of *prison*, Isaiah liii. 8. but, this rendering is unfavourable to his argument; and Parkhurst had adopted the idea before him. We see nothing gained by Mr. B. who exchanges "my King, for ever," for "constant chief ruler." And how can we answer a writer who knows so little of English as to take the word *tell* for *speaking to*, only? "I may *tell* all my bones;"—"no one can make out any sense in this phrase, telling to or with his bones," p. 57. But the term is here used, in strict and proper English, for counting, enumerating. "I may *count* all my bones,"—which implies a state of suffering, or emaciation, &c. This idea would never have occurred to a man in full health, and at his ease.

Mr. B. has unwittingly produced an argument in support of the Evangelist's story of the slaughter of the children at Bethlehem, from the book called "*The Tradition of Rabbi Abraham Ben David,*" from which he relates, that "Herod, the son of Antipater..... the hatred he entertained against the *Pharisees* and the *High Priests*, produced the greatest cruelty in the commencement of his reign, when he killed all the Pharisees, and in particular *every person of the house of the Hashmonim, the High Priest; he extirpated children from the birth to mature age;* not to leave any remnant to the High Priest, *for fear lest the regency of Israel might return*, as in its primitive state, *to the house of the High Priests.*" Now we think it undeniable, that the person, who, *at the beginning of his reign*, when *some* attention to the acquisition of popularity has always been thought necessary, could commit this cruelty, this *extensive* cruelty, might be capable, at a later period of his life, and after his power was consolidated, of committing a less extensive, a less atrocious act. The motive is the same: the crime is smaller; inasmuch as the family of the High Priest was incomparably more important than a dozen families in a secluded village. For we remind this writer, and whoever it may concern, that the number of children slain at Bethlehem could not be very great. It is true, the Ethiopian Church states it at 14,000:—if the cyphers be taken away, this may be about the true number.

Mr. B. designs his book as an answer to a work which we have not noticed; this, with reasons already stated, forbids us from enlarging on this subject, as both the parties are not before us. We shall, however, state in express terms, an inference we deduce from some of his remarks, in favour of a respectable share of learning being acquired by Christian teachers, before they venture to treat theological subjects publicly. It should seem that our author has had bad luck in his attendance on "crows in pulpits;" for he informs us, that,

I have *often listened in some chapels* to a crow from the pulpit, with a human voice, saying: "The Jews never read the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, for fear they should be converted by this vision, and are strictly prohibited by their rabbis from reading it." I testify, that I never have heard of such a pro-

hibition; yet there is some truth in it, that the Jews (i. e. English) do neither read this Chapter, nor the whole Bible: novels and romances being more to their taste than their sacred Records, that they scarce comprehend their common Hebrew prayers; but, with respect to the innumerable Israelites throughout our dispersion, to my knowledge they read, understand, and reflect on it also.

This degrading opinion of our English Jews (it is, unhappily, too near the truth) Mr. B. expresses at full length in another passage, from which we may infer his opinion on the present state of that nation in England.

Specimens of such proceedings (*i. e.* religious barterers) are still prevailing now-a-days among the schisms of the reformed church; though in a more moderate way, and an expensive manner, under the mask of religion and humanity; yet not without insidiousness and seduction. Brokers are sent to spy among the poor, illiterate, and distressed families or individuals of the Jews, (like those of Petticoat-lane, Frying-pan-alley, &c.) handsel is given, and the bargain is concluded. The converts of the latter are also applicable to different denominations, partly מומר להחיות on account of *necessity* (as mentioned before), partly מומר לתאבון on account of *voluptuousness* or *vanity* to live free and easy, or to be intermarried with Christians; and others from motives to avoid oppression and scorn, which prevail between the two sectaries. But there is a third sort of converts, which are more pernicious and hypocritical, *i. e.* מומר להכעיס *to irritate or to provoke*; hence the scholastic theology degenerates into mere sophism; while those possess no other object, but like sutlers of the word of God, to gain by the Christian public, credit and money; strolling from religion to religion, starting futile questions, framing hyperbolical opinions, forcing the Scripture by introducing strange senses on intricate words, more sounding than argumentative; out of which cavilling sophists gain matter of contention; they draw arguments from authors whose authority they do not acknowledge, and whose doctrines they have entirely resigned, going from chapel to chapel, amusing their hearers with stories and legendaries of their opponents; merely in spite of their former persuasion. In short, they pretend to assert what they really do not believe. Those miserables have no other object in view, than to gain from their protectors, credit, honour, and to enrich their pockets from the ignorance of their adherents. I then have full reason to say, that all such mutual endeavours are not from motives of humanity or moral accomplishments, but rather from political views, to infuse into the minds of the illiterate dissension and fatal prejudice.

We have given these extracts, partly because we would willingly provoke the sons of Israel to better things; partly because we would put on their guard those very worthy persons, who patronize endeavours to convert the Jewish people; and partly because it contributes to complete the picture of the present state and character of the Jewish nation, at large, which, as our author speaks as an eye-witness of it, we consider as the most important part of his volume, to our general purpose of giving information. The following are his remarks on what he has seen in different parts of Europe:—

The ci-devant Poland for ages back was observed as the principal asylum for the Jews in Europe; and there are not any cities, towns, villages, farms or inns, which are not inhabited by a due proportion of Jews; indeed it was commonly calculated, that above two millions of Jews were resident in Poland. The memory of my infancy is still struck with horror, at the oppressions and cruelties individually inflicted on the Jews in that kingdom, and the shedding of their blood for *false accusations*, by the inducement of the Priests; the principal and most absurd *one* was, to charge the Jew with murder, in order to procure Christian blood to put in their Holy Passover Cakes; this was a general opinion, and a malicious doctrine, propagated in all the Catholic dominions, and sprung from Italy, Spain and Portugal, before the exile of the Jews from those kingdoms; (symptoms of such fictions we find also in the English History, in the the reign of Henry III.) and which still some of the vulgar allege to be true: this was the only accusation insidiously guided with great cruelties, and produced also good bargains by way of extortion for the Church and its Superintendents; but the last King of Poland, with his Ministers, have sworn by the Sanctuary of the Throne, those accusations to be false; and not only to reject any accusation of this or a similar nature, but also to punish the accusers as sanguinary murderers; and a general liberty and toleration was granted throughout the Polish dominions.

As to the civilization and moral conduct of the Jews in Poland, they are principally distinguished by their dress, religious application to the Hebrew theological Studies; as the Talmud, Ritual and Juridical Laws; they are also men of acute minds, very much inclined to philosophical and scientific Studies; notwithstanding the Country is not yet cultivated for these sublime knowledges; they produce able Physicians, Surgeons, Rheto-

ricians, &c. (They possess also the advantage, that these insignificant reptiles who pass by the name of Rabbies, whose faculties are not superior to those of the Roman Catholic Monks, form no figure at all in these Countries.) As to their domestic occupations, the rich class carry on an extensive commerce wholesale and retail; some carry on Breweries and Distilleries of all kinds; some are Publicans and Innkeepers; the poorer class are mechanics of all branches, from a Blacksmith to a Jeweller; in short they are active in all occupations, chaste, modest, and sober in their domestic concerns, (though a little unclean also improper in their dwellings,) strict in religion, sociable, hospitable, and kind; especially to strangers of any persuasion.

In the year 1775 when the first partition of Poland was made, a great part of that country fell under the dominion of Russia, under the opulent and wise Empress *Catherine* II. This new captured Territory (which is my native Country) was divided into two departments, i. e. Polotzk, and Mohiloff. The long established Jews in these two Departments were calculated according to the Government list at 40,000 families, contributing to the duties, besides the Clergy and poor Families, which are exempted from paying duties.

Possession being taken, a general and equal liberty was granted to subjects of every religion.

But in the year 1786 mines were digged under the House of *Jacob* in that country; the ancient hostility of the Catholics towards the Jews was not yet forgotten; conspiracies were formed between the Polish Nobility, Gentry, the Russian General, Governors and Superintendants, to deprive the Jews of their liberties, under the pretext of the benefits which would thence accrue to the Nobility, Gentry, and even to the Crown itself; (an imitation of the Prussian and German Constitution towards the Jews). On the first attack they were deprived of their Breweries, Distilleries, Public-houses, Inns, &c. which was a great part of their business; (I myself was also a sufferer by these innovations) thousands of families were reduced to poverty for want of their usual business; besides, other innovations took place in regard to Trade, Mechanics, &c. But the assault on their geneaology, morals, and good conscience, was more horrible to them than the former attack; it was also decided not to receive the testimony of a Jew, neither administer to him an Oath in any Court of Justice. What was there then more to expect? but a general destruction!

The consequence was, a provincial Congress of the Jews of both departments was held, a subscription was raised, and a proportionate tax was made to support the design; four deputies and two secretaries were chosen from among themselves, to send to the High Court and Cabinet of Petersburgh, to plead their own cause. The deputies represented and proved to the Court that most of the Citizen Duties, the income of the Custom Houses of both departments, was chiefly owing to the extensive commerce of the Jews, both inland and abroad; that the income of the Cities was also owing to the Breweries, &c. being in the hands of the Citizens, and which were mostly occupied by the Jews; which, according to the innovation, the one will be destroyed, and the Treasury decreased. In short, the dexterity of the Deputies attracted the favourable attention of the Ministers at that Court, and the affair was taken into consideration.

An immediate order was issued to the General Governor (at that time *Pioter Bogdanowitch Passicoff*) with some of the Superintendants, to appear before the Court at Petersburgh, to give a full and proper explanation of those innovations; to answer the objections made against them, and to give a reason for reviling the moral and civil character of the Jews. The answers being cold and dry, and incompatible with the questions put to them, the merciful Empress advanced towards the General Governor, and expressed herself in these terms: "*Passicoff!* "I placed you in these Countries to guard "my Subjects, to endeavour for the Com-"monwealth and benefit of my citizens; "but, by no means to oppress or to distress; "I will not treat you according to your de-"serts, for I respect your age, and the many "services you have performed in your former "time; but return back, and accommodate "the business; that no complaints or the "tears of my Citizens may appear before my "Throne." Permission was then granted for the speedy departure of the General Governor, and two of the Deputies, and mediations took place.

The other two Deputies remained still at Court, to carry the design into its full execution; and a new Charter was granted to the Jews in all the conquered dominions, to be incorporated Citizens, like the Russians and Poles, either in bearing public burthens and duties, or in enjoying all the benefits of the Commonwealth without exception; also, to have Assessors of the Jews, according to the proportion, in all offices of Magistracy; the Mechanics also to be incorporated with their respective guilds; in short, that all the transactions of public business, as Magistrates and Citizens, regulations of City revenues and expences, were not to be proceeded in without the additional presence of the Jewish Assessors; in which happy state the Jews in that Empire continue until the present moment.

In May 1792, I undertook to travel abroad, to pursue studies; leaving behind me in White Russia, my wife, children, parents and relations, together with some property. I departed in pursuit of studies which were known to me merely nominal, but not particularly; to study at my own hazard and expence, though incompatible with my fortune, to visit countries, nations and languages, that I scarce knew by their names; an undertaking seldom practised in our climate, and particularly by those of our persuasion. Yet my natural zeal for study, which at that time surpassed my understanding, fortune, and the natural tendency towards my family, parents and relations, impelled me to prepare for my journey.

On the above date, I set off from my abode in Palotzk, in White Russia, for Riga, in Courland; from Riga I embarked for Copenhagen, the metropolis of Denmark; in which city I laid the foundation of my studies: and the Arts became my principal object.

This kingdom, though Sovereign, yet the mildness of the government, the moral character, civilization, industry, and activity of that nation, attract the attention of every traveller; and although my testimony on that account may be unnecessary, yet the strong impression this little country made on my mind, urges me not to pass it over in silence.

The Jews inhabiting that kingdom enjoy also the full liberty of incorporated Citizens, to bear in general public burthens and duties; and to share also the Commonwealth with their cohabitant nation. With regard to the civilization, politic and domestic occupations of the Jews in that kingdom. As to religion, they are rather of a mild nature; as to acuteness of mind and spirit (not to flatter them too much) very moderate; not very partial to theological studies; yet they are not destitute of good qualities: being in general proper in domestic management, hospitable and serviceable to their countrymen or foreigners; industrious in their business, whether trade or mechanics; they have produced also some classics, as Physicians, Surgeons, and likewise some Artists.

In this metropolis I resided three years, until the unfortunate accident of the great conflagration which befel this city in the year 1795, when, seeing the greater part of that metropolis merely a heap of stones, and every thing in disorder, part of the Academies consumed, and some converted into offices for the public service; the Nobility and Gentry fled into the country, and the place then became desolate: I was then under the necessity of quitting that kingdom; and in further pursuance of my design, I concluded to go for Germany, and Berlin, the metropolis of the Prussian dominions was the second station and object of my views.

During my stay in Copenhagen, I often conversed with Jews arriving from Sweden, on account of business; I inquired on the nature of the Jewish situation in that kingdom, and received the favourable answer, that they had in no respect to complain of their situation.

In July 1795, I arrived at Berlin, where I laid the second degree of my studies. This kingdom is Sovereign, its civilization, policy and industry, is very different from what I before experienced. I will then drop my reflections on that head, and proceed with a recital of the essential capacities, civilization, and liberties of the Jews, who inhabit that extensive country.

With regard to their liberties, I experienced very little. By the civil and political law of the Sovereign and Government, the Jews are excluded from the natural rights of mankind; in general they are not permitted to learn any mechanic or handicraft trade; all the attempts which were made by the Jewish Congregation to obtain the favor of that Government, to grant permission to learn those branches, as an assistance to the poor class of their persuasion, having been all rejected; moreover, though the rich Jews, have the privilege of keeping Manufactories of Silk, Cotton, Leather, and Manchester Goods, (though not without the interest of Government,) yet they must not employ any Jew workman in their Fabricks. The commerce and public trade is also limited to certain articles: as Clothes Shops, Jewellery, and some Silk and Cotton Shops. Notwithstanding, to compensate their emergencies, they mercifully are indulged to lend money on moderate interest, and 50 per cent. is the general allowance.—The Heavenly blessing to *Adam*, "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish "the Earth," is also in a deprivative state with the posterity of *Jacob* in that kingdom; as the marriages of the Jews must be privileged by the King and Government, and are also overburthened with heavy taxations and peculiar duties to the Crown; those privileged parents are permitted to bring forth *only* two children who shall inherit the parental propagating privilege; the rest of their children may feed on strange grounds or be eradicated. These are the principal liberties the Jews enjoy in that benevolent kingdom; besides the additional burthens and duties which are peculiar to their Congregation throughout that kingdom.

Notwithstanding their oppressed state, yet their sagacity of mind, industry, and application to Classic Studies, make them worthy of acceptance among the most refined class of mankind.

As to religious forms and ceremonies, they are in general of a mild nature; but partly deformed, on account of the above-mentioned

depredations. They are not very partial to the branch of Theological study, yet their love and zeal for the various classic studies, is worth the notice of every unprejudiced man. The Universities and Academies of that kingdom in all the branches of Literature, Arts and Sciences, are filled also with Jew Students, either rich or poor gentlemen; this is the only liberty which the Jews are granted; the latter are supported by the rich families of the Jews in every place.

In this metropolis I resided four years; the oppressed state of the Jews in that kingdom (though honoured with a patent of the Royal Academy, and private complimentary letters with promises of his and her Majesty) caused me to abhor staying there any longer, and far less from thinking of a settlement in that kingdom: I then prepared for my journey to England.

As to the civil and political state of the Jews in the other parts of Germany, unfortunately I found it throughout in a similar condition to that before mentioned in the Prussian dominions.

November 1800, I happily arrived in this metropolis of London.

I have reason to say, that the general law of this government ought to be held sacred by every stranger who comes to inhabit the British Isle. Liberty, freedom, and toleration, certainly are the principles of humanity; it keeps also an equilibrium in state and politic affairs.

One observation in general, though with vehemence, I am apt to say; that the Jews inhabiting that kingdom, though feeling for their antiquity and genealogy, yet possess very little tendency towards their sacred records, the Hebrew Doctrines in general, or for any branch of literature; nor do they comprehend to make a proper use of the "beneficial, just, and impartial laws of the government under which they exist!"

The author has prefixed his portrait as a specimen of his skill in engraving: in *that* profession we wish him success.

The Pleasures of Anarchy: a Dramatic Sermon. 8vo. pp. 134. Price 3*s*. Hatchard, London, 1809.

THERE is an excellent custom among British admirals when they have obtained a victory, of giving a list of the enemies ships, with *an account* of what has been their fate, in the order of a line of battle, *E. gr.*

Ships.	*Guns.*	
L'Empereur Napoleon...	120	*blown up.*
Le Roi Don Joseph.....	110	*run aground.*
Le Roi Louis d'Hollande..	100	*bilged.*
Le Roi Joachim de Naples	80	*burnt, &c.*

We wish the author of this "Dramatic Sermon" had followed this good example, then should we have been able to have given with little trouble *an account* of his Dramatis Personæ, which would have stood nearly thus:

King of Terra Incognita.. *killed, Act. V. Sc.* 3.
Young Prince, Son of the King ..... *ditto. ditto.*
Eugenio the King's Minister.
Fabricius, ditto ..... *falls dead, Act V. Sc.* 3
Cosri, the Usurper.....
Talmundo, Cosri's Confidant..... *stabbed, Act III. Sc.* 4.
Old Jonathan, an old Peasant, formerly a General. *stabbed, Act IV. Sc.* 5.
Cali, once a faithful servant of the King, but afterwards engaged against him..... .....*drowned.*
Queen..... *carried off by banditti. Act IV. Scene* 5.
Matilda and Julia, old Jonathan's daughters..... *do. their cottage burnt.*
Perdita, a Peasant's daughter seduced by Vulpes, and afterwards deserted by him..... *killed, Act IV. Sc.* 1.
Guards, killed: Soldiers killed, by thousands: Mob, "dispersed with much bloodshed," &c. &c. &c.

To have produced a proper variety, some of the characters should have *been hanged:* others should have *hanged themselves.* The author has introduced *poison* in one place; but it fails: it should therefore have succeeded in another place: the poisoned bowl has ever been a favourite with the tragic muse. In the present day our feelings are so benumbed by revolutionary events, that we demand something surpassing to "elevate and surprize." We have room only for the grand movement for that purpose, with which this "Dramatic Sermon" closes.

Fabricius falls dead on the body of the King—Eugenio sits down on the stone—A woman with her child in her arms, rushes past, pursued by the Second Captain, who dashes the infant against a rock, and drags her along the ground—Eugenio sighs and starts up, as if to protect her, but sits down again.

EUGENIO.

No! ye must bear all this, and more than this!

Conflagrations seen in various parts of the city; the smoke rises in volumes—the lofty dome of a Cathedral falls with a tremendous crash—A band of triumphant music, and shouts of exultation on the walls.

FINIS.

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As to religious forms and ceremonies, they are in general of a mild nature; but partly deformed, on account of the above-mentioned

depredations. They are not very partial to the branch of Theological study, yet their love and zeal for the various classic studies, is worth the notice of every unprejudiced man. The Universities and Academies of that kingdom in all the branches of Literature, Arts and Sciences, are filled also with Jew Students, either rich or poor gentlemen; this is the only liberty which the Jews are granted; the latter are supported by the rich families of the Jews in every place.

In this metropolis I resided four years; the oppressed state of the Jews in that kingdom (though honoured with a patent of the Royal Academy, and private complimentary letters with promises of his and her Majesty) caused me to abhor staying there any longer, and far less from thinking of a settlement in that kingdom: I then prepared for my journey to England.

As to the civil and political state of the Jews in the other parts of Germany, unfortunately I found it throughout in a similar condition to that before mentioned in the Prussian dominions.

November 1800, I happily arrived in this metropolis of London.

I have reason to say, that the general law of this government ought to be held sacred by every stranger who comes to inhabit the British Isle. Liberty, freedom, and toleration, certainly are the principles of humanity; it keeps also an equilibrium in state and politic affairs.

One observation in general, though with vehemence, I am apt to say; that the Jews inhabiting that kingdom, though feeling for their antiquity and genealogy, yet possess very little tendency towards their sacred records, the Hebrew Doctrines in general, or for any branch of literature; nor do they comprehend to make a proper use of the "beneficial, just, and impartial laws of the government under which they exist!"

The author has prefixed his portrait as a specimen of his skill in engraving: in *that* profession we wish him success.

The Pleasures of Anarchy: a Dramatic Sermon. 8vo. pp. 134. Price 3*s*. Hatchard, London, 1809.

THERE is an excellent custom among British admirals when they have obtained a victory, of giving a list of the enemies ships, with *an account* of what has been their fate, in the order of a line of battle, *E. gr.*

Ships.	*Guns.*	
L'Empereur Napoleon...	120	*blown up.*
Le Roi Don Joseph.....	110	*run aground.*
Le Roi Louis d'Hollande..	100	*bilged.*
Le Roi Joachim de Naples	80	*burnt, &c.*

We wish the author of this "Dramatic Sermon" had followed this good example, then should we have been able to have given with little trouble *an account* of his Dramatis Personæ, which would have stood nearly thus:

King of Terra Incognita.. *killed, Act. V. Sc. 3.*
Young Prince, Son of the King ..... *ditto. ditto.*
Eugenio the King's Minister.
Fabricius, ditto ..... *falls dead, Act V. Sc. 3*
Cosri, the Usurper.....
Talmundo, Cosri's Confidant..... *stabbed, Act III. Sc. 4.*
Old Jonathan, an old Peasant, formerly a General. *stabbed, Act IV. Sc. 5.*
Cali, once a faithful servant of the King, but afterwards engaged against him..... ..... *drowned.*
Queen..... *carried off by banditti. Act IV. Scene 5.*
Matilda and Julia, old Jonathan's daughters..... *do. their cottage burnt.*
Perdita, a Peasant's daughter seduced by Vulpes, and afterwards deserted by him..... *killed, Act IV. Sc. 1.*
Guards, killed: Soldiers killed, by thousands: Mob, "dispersed with much bloodshed," &c. &c. &c.

To have produced a proper variety, some of the characters should have *been hanged:* others should have *hanged themselves.* The author has introduced *poison* in one place; but it fails: it should therefore have succeeded in another place: the poisoned bowl has ever been a favourite with the tragic muse. In the present day our feelings are so benumbed by revolutionary events, that we demand something surpassing to "elevate and surprize." We have room only for the grand movement for that purpose, with which this "Dramatic Sermon" closes.

Fabricius falls dead on the body of the King—Eugenio sits down on the stone—A woman with her child in her arms, rushes past, pursued by the Second Captain, who dashes the infant against a rock, and drags her along the ground—Eugenio sighs and starts up, as if to protect her, but sits down again.

EUGENIO.

No! ye must bear all this, and more than this!

Conflagrations seen in various parts of the city; the smoke rises in volumes—the lofty dome of a Cathedral falls with a tremendous crash—A band of triumphant music, and shouts of exultation on the walls.

FINIS.

In another part of the present number, the reader has seen the exquisite dramatic entertainment, derived by the Parisians, from an earthquake, and a city overthrown; we feel some kind of gratification in adducing another instance of the grandeur of conception, on the subject of dissolution and destruction, which is "the immediate taste" among the subjects of the emperor and king.

The last new novel published at Paris, is *La Famille Wiéland, ou les Prodiges*; by Pigault Maubaillarcq, 4 vol. The following account is given of it by an ingenious French journalist.

The head of the Wiéland family is insane: struck with the idea that he shall die in an extraordinary and dreadful manner. He is consumed *by a* (1) *mysterious fire*. His wife, in consequence (2) *dies of grief*. The son, insane also, imagines that he hears a voice which commands him to strangle his family, as an act of the most sublime virtue: he accordingly (3) *strangles* his wife, his friend, and his children. He attempts the life of his sister Clara, in the same manner; but afterwards, changes his mind, and wounds her desperately with a dagger. The prince, the grandfather of Carwin, the hero of the piece, dies (4) *in the galleys*: his father dies *peaceably* enough. Carwin's accession to the throne of Nara, is followed by a sedition, in which one prince is *killed* (5) by Carwin's own hand: the chiefs of the sedition in attempting to avenge him, (6) *bite the dust*: Attow, the intrepid friend and defender of Carwin, is (7) *assassinated* by a jesuit: his first minister of state, falls by another. These two jesuits are both (8) *slain*, as they ought to be. After Carwin has abdicated, Beledza, his friend is taken from him (9) *by poison*. His daughter dies (10) *of the plague*. Murderers follow him to foreign parts; he contrives to kill them. He carries off Clara; and conveys her to a subterranean retreat; which that action discovers. This retreat is attacked by 6,000 men from Philadelphia, *(the Quaker city*, in North America!) He opposes a greater number to them: death flies (11) on all sides. Carwin, almost overcome, after prodigies of valour, sets fire to a powder magazine; the explosion of which (12) *blows up the whole city, and all perish; friends, enemies, and neutrals!!!*

With reluctance we yield the palm to a foreigner; yet we must in justice acknowledge, that the French writer has shown the greater ingenuity in devising his deaths: the blowing up of a city (which still exists) by a powder magazine, is the next best conception to that of overwhelming it by an earthquake; and the introduction of a pestilence, an invisible combustion, poison, and strangulation, produces a charming variety. We suspect, however, that all the merit of this variety is not due to Mr. M. inasmuch as the improvements lately made in the applications of deaths, the diversities of the modes of administering deaths, the sublime scale on which deaths have lately been distributed, in the French capital, and territories, have rendered any great taxation of M. Maubaillarcq's invention unnecessary.

But let not this be understood as impeaching in the smallest degree the taste of the great nation; to which such subjects, it must be supposed, are acceptable:—for, why should an author introduce such a variety of them, unless well assured that they would effectually, and adequately delight his readers?

Education, or a Journal of Errors. By Eliza Hamilton. Sm 8vo. pp. 248. Price 4s. 6d. Harris, 1809.

EDUCATION consists of two parts; principles infused, and errors corrected. They are, as human nature is now constituted, equally indispensable. This little work is an example of correctional education; and exposes the naughty effect of perverseness and caprice, in a youthful mind. The lady, selected as the subject of control, is of high birth, plentiful fortune, and promising abilities, but spoiled by an overweening opinion of herself, and an indulgence of her caprice, at the expence of decorum, affability, and even humanity. The source of these errors, however, is not in station of life, but in personal disposition. The daughter of a simple esquire, gentleman, or a merchant, may give herself as many airs in contempt of those around her, as the daughter of a Lord; and may as greatly need correction, as Lady Paulina Lambourne, daughter of the Earl of Glendower. This offensive inconsistency with true greatness of mind, Miss Hamilton endeavours to expose; and her performance may be useful to many, who mistake superciliousness for dignity.

We fear that our authoress has but a low opinion of the tutors generally em-

ployed in attendance on young noblemen; and to judge from the effects of their tuition, there is too much reason to consider her opinion as correct. Perhaps, the too common appendage of exalted rank in our country, a *French* governess, and a *French* servant, has met with unmerited indulgence from our authoress; at least, this we are sure of, that although there be many extremely virtuous, and even exemplary women in France, yet the *general* character of the women of that nation, and especially that class of them, of which the services are to be hired, is of a description utterly repugnant to British notions of prudence, modesty, delicacy, and the *true* feminine graces and excellences.

The Adventures of Poor Puss: in Two Parts. By Miss Sandham. Sm. 8vo. pp. 181, price 3s. 6d. Harris, London, 1809.

Instruction may be conveyed in various ways; and provided it answer the end designed, it is no great matter under what form it is administered. Many things are fixed in the mind, by having been picked up, in books of amusement, that would not have made any impression on the memory, if dryly presented in a treatise on morals. A pleasing dress is necessary in such works, and if humanity to animals, and even solicitude for their comfort, be learned from the adventures of Tabby and Tibby, we shall look on the effect with pleasure: can we then but commend the cause?—We can do more, in this instance, for we can commend the style, as well as the intention. The language spoken by these mousers is polite and complimentary, in no common degree. If this lady has imitated discourses she has overheard among her own cats, it reflects great honour on their mistress, as a gentlewoman, and certainly not less on her mental powers. The Rabbis, indeed, tell us, that Solomon understood the language of beast and bird—dog and cat included, no question; but we venture to assure Miss Sandham, in defiance of every long beard, black, white, or grey, that she has proved herself wiser than Solomon, in this instance; and that, for courtesy, hospitality, elegance of manner, and those friendly attentions, which render life agreeable, her cats may be pronounced superior to any that tradition has to boast of, Rabbinical testimony to the contrary, in any wise, notwithstanding.

The Life of the Apostle Paul as related in Scripture, in which his Epistles are inserted in that Part of the History to which they belong, with Notes &c. by Joseph Gurney Bevan. 8vo. Pp. 440. Price 10s. W. Philips, London.

The writer describes this volume as professedly composed for the *tyro* in biblical inquiries, and cautions his readers against expecting too much from it. We notice it, partly to express our wishes for a performance on this subject, which should comprise sound criticism with extensive knowledge; yet should not be exceptionable by reason of its price. The work of the late Dr. Addington was not, we believe, deemed to have fulfilled these conditions, even by his friends. We could wish the religious world were more familiar with such hints concerning this eminent Christian teacher, as occur in writers not Christian. It is no offence to us, that the Talmudists affirm that a disappointment in not marrying the high priest's daughter was the cause of Saul's conversion, or, as they say, *perversion*: because, we infer, that the family and property of that man, who could aspire to such a connection, were honorable, perhaps distinguished. What effect has not this inference on our opinions of his subsequent conduct in life? Lucian's allusion to our apostle, as "*the bald-pated Galilean, who had been rapt into the third heaven*," with other strokes in that *learned* and witty, but profligate author, should not be overlooked. Whether the character of St. Paul as a man of uncommon eloquence, the "ringleader of a sect, not yet fully established," be genuine, might also be a proper object of inquiry: and though the testimony of Nicephorus be too late for much dependance on it, yet we like well enough to know, that this "Mercurius" of the Scriptures was "of slender stature." His age, as mentioned by Chrysostom, with the particulars of his death, should be added. Mr. Bevan is aware, that *some* acquaintance with the state of the countries at that time is necessary: a man familiar with

Lardner should have enlarged on that particular; *we cannot know too much on it.* The subject is copious: it would do great credit, if well executed, to a man of research, a *true* critic. and to such an one Mr. B's book would be useful. Mr. Bevan thinks St. Paul's epistle "to the Galatians" was the first he wrote: we think so too. The notes are selected from popular writers; usually with discrimination; but they are not always proof against the objections of criticism.

Strictures on Mr. Hale's Reply to the Pamphlets lately published in defence of the London Female Penitentiary. By G. Hodson: To which is added, a Letter on the Inadequacy of the Poor Laws, for reclaiming unfortunate Females, &c. By Mr. Blair. 8vo. pp. 132. Price 2s. 6d. London: Williams and Smith, 1809.

WHAT more can we say on this subject, than what we have said?—Mr. Hodgson affirms that the object of the London Female Penitentiary is, to reclaim unfortunate young women who have entered but little into the guilt of prostitution, and especially those abhorrent of that unhappy state of life. This object we pronounce noble, benevolent, Christian-like: may it long prosper!—Mr. Hale asserts, that the intention to recover those hardened in iniquity, and especially those familiarized with the enormities of vice, is hopeless: that such will not, cannot, return, and occupy situations of usefulness in society. We conceive that there is by far too much truth in this opinion; and that instances fairly in opposition to it, are extremely rare. This distinction, as we suppose, reconciles the difference between these parties; each of them perfectly well-meaning, though *seemingly* at variance. We, therefore, pass over, without commendation, the personalities of this controversy, and extract a few statements recommended to our judgment by being *facts*.

Mr. Hale having suggested that no diminution of prostitution has hitherto resulted from public institutions for the purpose, Mr. Hodgson reprimands that gentleman for overlooking other causes of the increase of this evil; and his enumeration of these causes deserves attention.

If the evil be still great, it is sufficient to say that it would have been *greater still*, had it not been for the salutary effects of *terror* and of *mercy*.

The counteracting causes, as they respect prostitution, which have operated more particularly of late years, are, perhaps, the augmentation and diffusion of wealth, and the consequent increase of luxury and dissipation—the multiplication of manufactories, in which the sexes are imprudently associated together—the unprecedented state of the country in a military point of view—the relaxation of domestic order, discipline, and manners—the inordinate and fatal attention paid to dress and external accomplishments in the education of females, to the exclusion of solid and useful qualifications—the revolutionary principles of *France*, and the infidel doctrines of the new philosophy, which have diffused, more or less, among the various classes of the community, a spirit of independence and insubordination, highly unfavourable to the government of the passions, and the wholesome restraints of well-regulated families—and still more immediately, the obstacles opposed to marriage by the extravagant habits of both sexes, the universal advance of all the articles essential to subsistence and accommodation, and the discouraging and impoverishing effect of the numerous public taxes.

The writer vindicates with spirit, the characters of those ladies whom Mr. Hale had censured for passing by other objects of compassion: and we are happy to bear our testimony to the good done by such ladies (—some of them, we have the honour of knowing) on a variety of occasions. In this, our opinion is completely with Mr. Hodgson.

Where are ladies to be found who would enter into a plan of this sort with such alacrity and zeal, and prosecute it with such unwearied perseverance, as those whom you thus involve in public and undeserved censure? Nay, Sir, have not many of those very ladies already actually formed themselves into societies,* for the express "*purpose of relieving the deserving and afflicted poor*;" and do you call this "*passing them* ALL *by?*" Sir, I am compelled to regard this assertion as a bold and defamatory libel upon a large body of the most exemplary christians in the metropolis, who, so far from "pas-

* VIZ. "*The Friendly Female Society for relieving poor infirm aged widows, and single women of good character.*" "*The Female Benevolent Society.*" "*The Dorcas Society for the relief of indigent women in child-bed.*" "*The Infant's friend Society.*" &c. &c. all of which are conducted by *Ladies* only.

sing by the deserving and afflicted poor," are really the most benevolent and active in administering to them that relief, counsel, and consolation, to which they are so justly entitled from christian sympathy and liberality. But, Sir, why should you imagine that because *one* description of our fellow creatures are relieved, that therefore "*all*" others, should be "*passed by?*" Or, because *one* mode of relieving them is zealously pursued, that therefore *every other* branch of social benevolence should be neglected? Surely, Sir, the act of distinguished charity which the Penitentiary performs, may be "*done*," without "*leaving the others undone.*"

The same observation may also be applied in reference to every other plan, whether of parochial or police regulation, which may be intended to operate *preventively* in the diminution of the dreadful evil, which every good man deplores. Why may not remedial and preventive measures be prosecuted at the same time, and, even amicably, by the very same persons. You, indeed, advised *Mr. Burder*, when conversing with him about the Penitentiary, "to *begin at the other end.*" But surely, Sir, he might be permitted to exercise his judgment as to the expediency of following your advice, without authorizing a conclusion that "little impression had been made upon his mind," favourable to the preventive measures which you had suggested.

It is *well*, Sir, that *remedial Institutions* have been established, but it will be *better* if *preventive measures* also, are carried into execution. When a plan, having this object, and holding out a fair prospect of success, shall be matured, do you suppose, Sir, that any part of the public will give it a more cordial, zealous, and active support than that which it will receive from the *supporters of the Penitentiary?* Besides, Sir, have not many of them *already* actually employed preventive measures in order to check the evil under consideration, although not with all the effect that might have been desired.

But we find that experienced magistrate, Mr. Colquhoun, expressing in a letter to Mr. Blair strong doubts on the efficacy of private exertions.

"You have most accurately defined the powers and functions of magistrates in all cases applicable to prostitutes, and have most truly observed (contrary to Mr. Hale's opinion) that much yet remains to be done by the legislature in respect to this unfortunate class of women. There certainly cannot be a greater desideratum than that of reforming unfortunate prostitutes, and rendering the labour of their hands useful to society. I have always thought that any design which was to accomplish this object *was too gigantic for the efforts of private benevolence.* It would afford me great pleasure to second the benevolent endeavours of the Penitentiary, in the ardent expectation that, at some period not very remote, *the Legislature will attend to the business; and afford not only pecuniary aid, but certain powers of coercion, which will be necessary in order to give effect to the general system. Much might be done by the legislature in the suppression of brothels,* by giving the magistrates a summary jurisdiction in such cases. In many modern statutes greater powers have been conceded. Our laws should be modernized, and adapted to the present state of society.

As to the relief to be expected from parish workhouses let the following statement be duely considered by gentlemen who hope much from those institutions.

How many people can actually and *bona fide* be crowded together in the London workhouses?

When they lie three in a bed, as is common during winter, barely 17,000 adults and children can be thus accommodated in above sixty workhouses belonging to this metropolis. According to the parliamentary returns of 1803, it appears that 80,120 poor persons were relieved that year in London, out of a population, conformably to the returns of 1801, amounting to 864,845 individuals. Of these 86,120 paupers, there were 14,746 lodged and maintained in the workhouses, at an expence of £14. 18s. 3¾d. per head for the year; and also 21,877 relieved out of the workhouses, at the moderate charge of about £2. 15s. each person per annum; besides whom 33,187 were relieved occasionally, at an expence of £1. 5s.; and 16,310 more received aid to the amount of two shillings each, as extra-parishioners, supposed to be vagrant. *See the returns, printed in* 1804.

We understand that the number of females which the Penitentiary at present can accommodate, is about *fifty*: the apartments are full; and additional buildings are erecting. The Committee has a numerous list of applicants; *of necessity they are postponed.* WHAT A MOST DISTRESSING STATE OF SUSPENCE FOR A YOUNG OUTCAST CREATURE WISHING RESTORATION TO LIFE AND SOCIETY!!

For a beginning of attempts, under the management of Parish Officers, to remove in some degree, the nuisance of prostitution, and if opportunity offers to extend *preventive* measures, vide Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 1103. These societies are still active.

An Introduction to Trade and Business. By R. Langford, Haydon Square, Minories, 8vo. Price, 2s. 6d. Longman & Co. London, 1809.

It too frequently occurs that youth, after having received a liberal education, when introduced to the compting house, have much information to obtain, which might have been obtained at school. The volume before us is calculated to supply that defect, the materials that compose it having an immediate tendency to fit them for business and to increase their commercial knowledge. Mr. Langford evidently has designed his work for young gentlemen destined to the compting house, and whom it is of importance to acquire the *knowledge* necessary for merchants: but we should be glad to know why such knowledge is unfit for the acquisition of young noblemen, or gentlemen, or others not immediately connected with commerce. The forms of receipts, the nature of bills of exchange, with the customs of those who issue and circulate them, law precedents, bonds, &c. with the terms used in commerce, which are among the articles contained in this work, may not seldom be useful to a nobleman on whom the office of prime minister may be conferred, in this commercial country. Nay, if a peer do not really want such knowledge for his own use, he may want it in order to serve some inferior. And what disadvantage can arise from possessing it? Will a man, in whatever station, be the worse, for acquaintance with the exports to the East or West Indies, and the returns from thence?—But if he should happen to be appointed governor to a distant settlement, how earnestly may he wish, that he had while in younger life acquired that information which his honourable situation demands! We therefore commend this compendium to *all* whom it concerns.

City Scenes: or a Peep into London, for Good Children. Sm. 8vo. Pp. 72. With Engravings of each Subject described: three on a Plate. Price 2s. 6d. Darton and Harvey, London: 1809.

These young writers sometime ago favoured their London friends with a peep into the country, under the title of "Rural Scenes;" — they now favour their country friends, with a peep into the town. This is but fair: it saves the expence of coach-hire, and avoids all accidents on the road. How is it executed?—That may be seen by a specimen.

The Wet Weather.

There is often as much good to be obtained from disagreeable circumstances, as there is pleasure from those which delight us. These ladies and gentlemen are, I dare say, wondering what is the use of bad weather, and forget that what is bad weather to those who have nothing to do but walk about and show their fine clothes, is good weather to the farmer, whose corn is made to grow by the returns of heat and cold, rain and sunshine. And there might be use in their being caught in it too; for, if they would look around them, they might pity and relieve many hundreds, who would get wet through many a time, if some stone wall did not take more pity on them than they do, and yield a little shelter.

Broker Row.

Broker Row, Moorfields, is a long range of open warehouses, where all kinds of furniture, new and second-hand, may be met with. The brokers are rather celebrated for their importunity to passengers; and those who have no intention to make purchases, may sometimes find it rather troublesome.

Walk in, Sir, examine this elegant chair,
The fashion quite new, and genteel, I declare:
And these dining-tables—do favour me, madam—
They were new from the maker's, indeed, when I had 'em.
A great price mahogany is, I must say;
And expected to rise, I'm inform'd, ev'ry day:
But this piece of wood is remarkably cheap,
And as pretty a table as any we keep.
'Tis nothing;—I certainly give it away:
We lose by these articles, Sir, ev'ry day.
I ask thirty pounds for the set, and I know
There is not such a bargain as that in the row.

The Flower-pot Man.

Here comes the good man with his flowers to sell,
Along the street merrily going;
Full many a year I've remember'd him well,
With flowers a growing and blowing.

Geraniums, in dresses of scarlet and green;
Thick aloes, that blossom so rarely;
The long creeping cereus, with prickles so keen;
Or primroses modest and early.

The myrtle dark green; and the jessamine pale,
Sweet-scented and gracefully flowing;
The flower-man carries and offers for sale,
All flourishing, growing, and blowing.

Carting of Goods.

As we all should be careful, I hope that young man,
Will take care of his horse, and himself, if he can;
For if backward one step he should happen to start,
Splash! into the Thames, would go driver and cart.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama *Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

Agricultural and Rural Economy.

Dr. Mavor has made great progress on his edition of "Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," a work which may be considered as a calendar of rural and domestic economy for every month in the year, and as a picture of the state of agriculture, customs and manners of the sixteenth century. Though it ran through upwards of twenty editions, it is now so scarce, that it was with the utmost difficulty, copies of the early impressions, by far the best, were obtained for the use of the present editor, who intends to enrich his edition with notes georgical, illustrative, and explanatory, a glossary, and other improvements.

Architectural Antiquities.

Mr. James Savage, editor of the publication called "The Librarian," proposes publishing in the ensuing month, an essay on the varieties observable in the structure of Parish Churches, from their erection in this island, to the end of the fifteenth century, by which a common observer will be able to distinguish the age of nearly every ecclesiastical building of the above description now standing.

Bibliography.

A Catalogue of Books published in London between the first of June, 1808, and the first of January, 1810, will be published sometime in the course of the latter month. This catalogue will be digested in alphabetical order, according to the subjects treated of in the respective books, and the names of the authors. It will also contain a reference to the different papers comprized in the transactions of learned societies published in the period abovementioned. It is proposed to continue this catalogue quarterly.

Mr. Beloe's fourth volume of Anecdotes of Rare Books, will appear in the course of a month.

A Catalogue Raisonnée of the city library, King-street, will soon appear.

Biography.

The Rev. F. Stone, late rector of Cold-Norton, has in the press Memoirs of his life, which will speedily be published.

Mr. Savage will publish in the course of the present month, a Circumstantial Account of the last Illness and Death of the late Professor Porson. This little work is embellished with two engravings in fac-simile, of the Professor's writing in English and in Greek.

Education.

Mr. Smart, teacher of Elocution, is printing a work on English Pronunciation, on a new plan; by which it is presumed, that foreigners and provincialists, on plain and recognized principles, will be enabled to overcome difficulties frequently thought insurmountable; and that it will be found equally useful in the instruction of youth, the removal of impediments in speech, and other cases, where a correct or a superior pronunciation is sought.

A new edition, being the third, of E. and J. Bruce's Introduction to Geography and Astronomy, is now in the press, and will speedily be published. This work having been well received, every attention has been paid to make the present edition still more worthy of the honour of becoming a class book in teaching geography and the use of the globe.

History.

Sir William Ouseley has made considerable progress in a work, which consists of the accounts of Alexander the Great, that are to be found in the eastern writers.

Dr. Cook, who has written on the Resurrection of Christ, has nearly ready for the press, a History of the Reformation.

Jurisprudence.

A work on the Origin and Constitution of the Parliamentary Boroughs of Englang has just been put to press. The intention of the writer is to shew that all the privileges and immunities enjoyed at present by the cities and boroughs of this part of the United Kingdom are derived from the bounty of our ancient kings. The contents of this work are founded on documents of the highest authority, doomsday book, the charters of our early kings, public records, and the rolls of parliament.

Medicine.

Dr. Buxton will shortly publish an Essay on the use of a regulated Temperature in Winter Cough and Consumption; including observations on the different methods of producing such a temperature in the chambers of invalids.

Dr. Churchill, author of the Medical Remembrancer, will shortly publish a Genuine Guide to Health, intended as a useful family companion, addressed both to the rich and the poor, the healthy as well as the sick and infirm.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Horatio Hardy as in the press a new edition of the Register of the East-India Shipping, from the year 1760 to the present time; with an appendix, containing many particulars interesting to those concerned in East-India commerce.

Mr. Janson, who, two years ago, published a quarto work of Travels in the United States of America, has another in the press, which will contain a continuation of his remarks on that country, in the form of a novel.

Capt. Williamson, author of the Wild Sports of the East, will publish early in next month the East-India Vade Mecum, in two octavo volumes.

Major Moor's Hindu Pantheon which is nearly ready for publication, will be illustrated by 105 plates, containing considerably more than a thousand mythological figures and subjects; all taken from original images, pictures, excavations, colossal and other statues, obelisks, coins, medals, &c. and never before engraved.

A Collection of Tales, selected and translated from Wieland, Schiller, Meissner, and other celebrated German writers, in three small octavo volumes, will soon make its appearance.

Mr Pybus of Hull, intends to publish a Collection of Miscellaneous Receipts and Philosophical Experiments, selected from various authors.

The Letters of Miss Anna Seward are in the press, and will be published in five volumes post octavo, with portraits and other plates.

A Treatise on the Passions of the Human Mind, by a lady, in two volumes, will appear early in next month. The passions are upwards of eighty, most of which are accompanied with poetical allusions.

Poetry.

The Rev. George Crabbe has in the press a new volume of poems, entitled The Borough, in an octavo volume.

The Rev. Mr. Dudley will shortly publish a Poem on Hindu Mythology, with a copious vocabulary.

Theology.

Proposals for publishing by subscription the whole Works of the Rev. John Howe, including (at least) one Volume of Discourses never before printed, with a translation of such passages from the learned languages as are not rendered in the body of the work, have been circulated by the Rev. John Hunt, Titchfield. Plan.—It is computed that the whole will be comprised in seven volumes octavo.—Each volume to contain about 550 pages of letter-press. Price to subscribers, 9s. Royal paper, 12s. The price will be advanced to non-subscribers.—The first volume may be expected about the 1st of May, 1810; and a volume to be published every three months from thence, until the work is completed. — Ministers subscribing for seven copies, will receive an eighth gratis.—To accommodate those who already possess the folio edition, subscriptions will be received for the posthumous and original pieces only —In the course of the work will be given a portrait of the author, from an original painting, executed by one of the first artists; with his life re-written, the materials for which will be collected from every authentic source of information.—An index to the whole will be given in the last volume. The principal subjects of Mr. Howe's works already printed, are:—A Treatise on the Blessedness of the Righteous.—A Sermon on Man's Creation.—The Vanity of this mortal Life.—A Treatise on Delighting in God.—The living Temple.—God's Prescience reconciled with his Counsels.—Thoughtfulness for the Morrow.—Charity in reference to other Men's Sins.—Self-dedication.—The Redeemer's Tears over Lost Souls.—The Carnality of Christian Contention.—Considerations on the Trinity.—The Redeemer's Dominion over the invisible World.—On Patience.—The Spirit's Influence.—Family Religion.—The Love of God. Many Funeral Sermons and Discourses on particular Occasions, &c. Subjects of the manuscripts:—The Perfection of the Divine Nature.—Friendship with God.—The Death of Christ.—Believers' dying in Faith.—Discourses on the Lord's Supper, &c.

Voyages and Travels.

Messrs. Daniells intend to publish, under the title of Picturesque Voyages and Travels, a connected series of views, exhibiting the most remarkable scenes and objects, natural and artificial, which presented themselves in the different regions of the East that they have visited; and each plate to be accompanied with a portion of narrative and descriptive letter-press.

Mr. Lambert, who lately travelled through Lower Canada and the United States, is printing an account of his observations in those countries, in three octavo volumes, illustrated by a variety of engravings from drawings made on the spot.

Mr. Robert Semple, who has recently performed a second journey in the southern part of Spain, intends to publish his observations made in that journey, embellished with a variety of plates.

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MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

Biography.

A new Biographical Dictionary; containing accurate sketches of the lives of the most eminent persons of every age and nation, including the most eminent writers, and a list of their works, royal 18mo. 7s. 6d.

Lives of the most eminent British Naval Heroes; comprehending details of their a-

chievements in various quarters of the globe, forming a complete naval history from the reign of Henry VII. to the present time, 12mo. 7s.

Botany.

Fuci; or, coloured Figures and Descriptions of the Plants referred by Botanists to the Genus Fucus. By Dawson Turner, A. M. F. R. S. and L. S. &c. Vol. II. (containing 63 finely coloured specimens) royal 4to. £4. 10s.—Number 27, being the third number of Vol. III. appears this day (Dec 1.)

A new Medicinal, Economical, and Domestic Herbal; in which is copiously displayed the most recent and practical method of procuring and applying the peculiar properties of each species of plants, to the various useful purposes of domestic economy, physic, and the arts of staining, dyeing, &c. being a letter-press volume of description to Dr. Newton's plates, 8vo. 5s.—Dr. Newton's Herbal, on copper plates; containing the figures of upwards of four thousand herbs, plants, &c. was lately published, price 14s.

Education.

A set of Monosyllabic Lessons has just appeared, printed with a large type, upon cartridge paper, for schools, conducted on the Rev. Dr. Bell's plan.—These lessons are used with a *frame of a peculiarly simple construction*, which will last a number of years, and entirely supersede the use of books, till children are fit for the psalter or testament, whereby a considerable expence will ultimately be saved As they require to be seen, in order to be generally understood and adopted in all schools for the education of the poor upon the new system: they are sold only by the inventor, George Reynolds, master of the Lambeth boys' parochial school, Lambeth Green. The subsequent advantages result from the use of these frames. 1stly. One frame will teach 40 boys at least, two classes. 2dly. The great saving in books, as a set of frames and lessons will last a number of years, from not being subject to wear and tear. 3dly. The attention of the children is far more effectually rivetted to their lesson by the teacher, than when each had a book in his hand. 4thly. The page of syllables containing about five lessons, cannot be put aside, imperfectly understood, without the inspection of the master or whoever has the care of the set of lessons, as the teacher must obviously ask to have the class examined, 'ere the frame can be replaced with the next page; —besides it acts as a check upon the teacher, highly necessary in a school upon a large scale. And lastly. It also, though perhaps a secondary consideration, causes the children when engaged in study, from the position of the frame, to carry themselves more upright, which must be beneficial to their health.

The new Spelling Book, on a plan, dictated by long experience. By Joseph Guy, 12mo. 1s. 6d.

History.

Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers, by Walter Scott, Esq, 2 Vols. 4to. with portraits, plates of autography &c. £5. 5s. A few copies of this work are printed upon a finer paper, with proof impressions of the plates, 3 vols. 4to. £8. 8s.

The Annual Register; or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature of the year 1807, 8vo. 15s.—The volume for 1808 is in the press, and will soon be published.—Complete sets in 49 volumes may be had in boards, half-bound, or bound.

Jurisprudence.

Reports of Cases, on Appeal from Scotland, decided in the House of Peers, containing the period from the union in 1707, to the commencement of the reign of George II. By David Robertson, of the Middle Temple, Vol. I. royal 8vo. £1. 3s.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas and other Courts, containing cases in Michaelmas and Hilary terms, 48th Geo. III. 1807. 1808. By William Pyle Taunton of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, Vol. I. Part I. royal 8vo. 7s. 6d. (to be continued).

Reports of Cases argued and adjudged, before the most noble and right honourable the Lords Commissioners of Appeal, in prize causes; also, an Appeal before the king's most excellent majesty in council, containing cases in May, June and July, 1809. By Thomas Harman Acton, of the Middle Temple, Vol. I. Part I. royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, last Easter term. By Edward Hyde East, of the Inner Temple, Esq, barrister at law, Vol. XI. Part I. royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Reports of Cases argued and ruled at Nisi Prius, in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, in Hilary, Easter, and Trinity terms, 1809. By John Campbell, Esq, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, Vol. II. Part I. royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 48th Geo. III. 1808. 8vo. 18s.

Proceedings in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Malta, in the case of the King George privateer, November 14, 1807. before the right worshipful J. Sewell, LL. D. 1s.

A Treatise upon Wills and Codicils, with an appendix of the statutes, and a copious collection of useful precedents, with notes,

practical and explanatory. By William Roberts, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, royal 8vo. 19s.

A Treatise of Pleading on the Equity side of the High Court of Chancery. By George Cooper, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, royal 8vo. 13s.

Mathematics.

A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. By Robert Woodhouse, A. M. F. R. S. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Miscellaneous.

The Imperial Encyclopedia; or a new Universal Dictionary; embracing in a comprehensive system, an accurate view of the arts and sciences, in their present highly improved state; with every object animate and inanimate, within the compass of the human understanding. By William Moore Johnson, A. M. and Thomas Exely of Bristol, assisted by several eminent literary characters, No. I. Price 8d. and Part I. Price 8s.

The Gleaner, No. I. post 12mo. 1s. to be continued, five numbers to make a volume.

The Gentleman's Mathematical Companion for 1810. Diagrams accurately engraved by Berryman, 2s. to be continued annually.

The new Newgate Calendar, No. I. 8vo. 6d. to be completed in 80 numbers.

Logic made easy; or a short View of the Aristotelic System of Reasoning, and its application to literature, science, and the general improvement of the mind. Designed chiefly for the students of the University of Oxford. By Henry Kett, B. D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Tales of other Realms: collected during a tour through Europe. By a Traveller, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

The First Book of Napoleon the tyrant of the earth; written in the 5813th year of the world, and 1809th of the Christian Era. By Eliakim the Scribe, a descendant of a modern branch of the tribe of Levi, a Rabbi educated in the Christian school of the sons of the prophets, 8vo. 6s.

The Sons of the Storm: a tale. By Henry Siddons, 4 vols. 12mo. 18s.

The Pleasures of Anarchy, a dramatic sermon, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Complete Confectioner, and Family Cook: including all the late improvements in confectionary, preserving, pickling, jellies, creams, pastry, baking, cooking, &c. with many valuable receipts; and ample directions for marketing, trussing, carving, &c. The whole being the result of many years practice and experiments. By J. Caird. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Philology.

An English and Welsh Dictionary; in which the English words are accompanied by those which correspond with them in the Welsh language; carefully compiled from the best sources in both languages. By Thomas Evans, Merthyr Tydfil, large volume, 460 pages, 12mo. 7s.

Poetry.

The Battle of Talavera: a poem, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Imitations and Translations from the ancient and modern classics, together with original poems never before published. Collected by J. C. Hobhouse, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Politics.

The Speech of James Stephen, Esq. in the debate in the House of Commons, March 6, 1809, on Mr. Whitbread's motion relative to the late overtures of the American government: with supplementary remarks on the recent Orders in Council, 3s. 6d.

The Principles of the War, 8vo. 2s.

Memorandums and Observations, civil, military, naval, parliamentary, and ecclesiastical; including an account of pensions, &c. as extracted from papers laid before the House of Commons, and other authentic documents 4to. £1. 1s.

Theology.

Sermons, altered and adapted to the English pulpit, from French writers; to which are added, forms of, and observations upon, parish registers. By the Rev. Samuel Partridge, M. A. F. S. A. Vicar of Boston, and of Wigtoft with Quedring, chaplain to the Rt. Hon. Lord Gwydir, and late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, Vol. II. 8vo. 8s.

Reflections on the Tendency of a publication, entitled, "Hints to the Public of the Legislature, on the nature and effect of Evangelical Preaching, by a Barrister." By the Rev. John Hume Spry, A. M. Minister of Christ Church, Bath, 2s. 6d.

A Treatise on the conduct of God to the human species, and on the divine mission of Jesus Christ. By the late Rev. James Hare, A. M. author of the essay on Scepticism: Rector of Coln St. Denys, Gloucestershire, and Vicar of Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts. The second edition (the first being all sold to subscribers) 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sermons on several subjects, from the Old Testament. By John Hampson, M. A. Rector of Sunderland, and Curate of St. John's Chapel, 8vo. 9s.

A Vindication of the Jews, by way of reply to the letter addressed by Perseverans to the English Israelite. Humbly submitted to the consideration of the Missionary Society, and the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. By Thomas Witherby, 8vo. 7s.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——*Homo sum:*
Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY: STATE OF FUNDS.

From June 1, 1808, *to June* 1, 1809.

Mission to Otaheite	£975	18	2
to South Africa	2009	11	3
to India and Ceylon	1388	4	5
to China	200	0	0
to Demerara	490	0	11
to Tobago	407	8	5
to Malta	66	8	0
to the Jews	450	0	4
Seminary at Gosport	746	4	8
Rev. Mr. Burder, Disbursements	87	7	4
T. Pellatt, advances	7	5	2
Williams and Smith, Booksellers	350	11	6
Joseph Burditt, Tracts	6	6	2
Board, &c. of Missionaries	72	14	9
Disbursements, Salary &c.	212	2	0
Mr. Lee, Collector	42	19	0
Expenses, Anniversary	57	10	3
Small charges	41	7	2
Total	£7,611	19	6

Received since June 1808.

Balance	57	3	1
Collections in London	2499	11	10
Do. Country	1433	4	7
Dividends	796	10	0
Returns of Property Tax, 1808	132	15	0
Exchequer Bill paid off	37	8	6
Exchequer Bills sold	2045	7	8
Do.	516	10	11
Cash of Rotterdam Missionary Society, on account of Mission to South Africa	320	3	3
Do. from Demerara, in aid of Mission there	64	17	0
Sundry Articles sold	31	3	6
	£7,934	15	4
Balance due to Treasurer	184	11	0
	£8,119	6	4

Paid since June 1809.

Disbursements, as per List	7611	19	6
Exchequer Bills bought	507	6	10
	£8,119	6	4

ABSTRACT: *Received.*

Dividends	885	0	0
Subscriptions	1245	16	6
Collections, including Anniversary Meeting	1829	6	7
	£3960	2	1

ABSTRACT: *Paid.*

Missions, Education and Outfit of Missionaries	7611	19	6
Receipts	3960	2	1
Balance against Society	£3651	17	5

By this account it appears that, notwithstanding the increased amount of the annual collections, the *regular* income of the Society fell short of the expenditure £3651 17s. 5d. towards which, £857 14s. 4d. has been received in occasional contributions and legacies, leaving an actual balance of £2794. 3s. 1d. against the society in the expenditure of last year. In the present state of its finances, nearly one half of the society's expenditure is to be provided for by casual means.

HOTTENTOT SLAVES REDEEMED.

The Rev. Dr. Vander Kemp, at present employed in a mission to South Africa, among the Hottentots, excited by his sympathising feeling for this poor people, has been induced in the last three years, to redeem *seven* from slavery out of his own pocket; which has cost him not much less than 5000 rix dollars (£800 or more). The usage of the poor slaves in this colony, is most horrid.

The poor Hottentots continue to be a suffering and an oppressed people—not by the government at the Cape; on the contrary, their pacific and liberal conduct is highly to be praised; and we doubt not if the governor knew of the horrid crimes committed in the distant districts, measures would be taken to restrain them. A poor Hottentot came to us a little time since, who had been kept in service 25 years *without being hired*; *and was now obliged to run away to get free, and leave his property behind.* When asked if he had children, he said he had left a daughter behind, pickled—that is, she had been terribly flogged with a sambok, or whip, made of the skin of the rhinoceros, and then a great quantity of salt rubbed into the wounds (sometimes gunpowder and vinegar are mixed with the salt.) He supposed she must be dead. We have lately been assured of three horrid murders, of a Hottentot, his wife, and child. The Hottentot was one Ourson, an excellent character, who had been waggoner to Colonel L. at Fort Frederick, and was repairing peaceably from Graaf Reinet to our institution.

We are in the way of hearing more of these things than other persons; and could multiply the account of such as I have mentioned, and of a more horrid nature, but should be perhaps as little believed as Vaillant and Barrow. We pray, and we hope, that the friends to humanity in the Society will likewise assist us, that this horrid scene may be changed, and that our government may discover and punish these crimes.

DIDASCALIA.

LYCEUM.

(Not the *French* Dancers and *English* Singers' Company, but the Old)

DRURY-LANE COMPANY.

On Monday, Nov. 20, a new entertainment was performed at this theatre under the title of *Not at Home*, denominated, wrongly we think, a farce; as it certainly bears a nearer affinity to legitimate comedy, than what is now expected from mere farces, where buffoonery, swearing, and punning, forming the principal ingredients, are substituted for wit—and where chastity of writing is in vain looked for, as the pages of the Panorama can too abundantly testify, in the records of our Didascalian department. From this author's production we conceive him to be better acquainted with good breeding than with low farce— a compliment we can seldom pay to modern stage writers.

The chief interest of *Not at Home* arises from the jealousy of Mr. Lovell, a *ci-devant* libertine, who having married a very beautiful woman, is continually alarmed at the idea of introducing any handsome man to his wife, perpetually bearing in mind the arts of seduction he himself used, towards other women, before he was married. His servants, tradesmen, &c. are all the ugliest beings he can possibly find, and the negro who acts as porter, has orders to say, when any handsome man calls to see Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, "*not at home!*" Near the conclusion of the piece, Lovell is cured of his ridiculous jealousy by the ingenuity of his wife, and by the winding up of the simple plot of the piece, which consists of the restoration of the character of a young lady, traduced by Lord Sedley with a view of making her throw herself into his arms.

Our readers will perceive that there is ample ground from the plot to occasion many diverting incidents, and laughable situations, and though the piece met with opposition, yet we have no doubt that it might be rendered very palatable, by a proper curtailment of some of the scenes, which, from their length, took away a considerable part of the effect. Lovell, the principal hero of the piece, is not only well depicted, but would certainly form no bad part for even a comedy. The character of *Spectre* was exceedingly whimsical, and afforded much entertainment; we scarcely remember an ugly fellow creating more mirth.

Mr. Melvin, though sometimes a little hurried, gave great effect to the jealous character. He is very much improved, and promises to become a very able actor. Mrs. Orger appeared to great advantage—we foun but one fault with her throughout the piece. She should not touch her servant when questioning him respecting the visitors: no lady would do it. Mathews, in Spectre, was very diverting, as was Oxberry, in the Negro; he created much entertainment by his simple delivery of "*not at home.*"

. . . . . .

We understand this piece has since its first representation been very judiciously curtailed, and other improvements added, which have contributed to its success.

The following was sung by Mrs. Mathews; the music is by Kelly.

Nay let the stricken deer, poor thing!
Go weep and sigh and languish,
'Till balmy death remove the sting
Of undeserved anguish.

The guileless maid with danger treads
The purest paths of joy;
Or love for his trammels spreads,
Or slander's shafts destroy.
Nay let the stricken deer, &c.

And let the slandered maid go weep,
Remove from every eye;
With sainted spirits vigils keep,
And wait her hour to die.
Nay let the stricken deer, &c.

Not at Home was preceded by one of those modern comedies (*Man and Wife*), which never fail to disgust all lovers of (even the semblance of) Morality and Virtue, and to create a portion of ill humour, very prejudicial to any new piece that may unhappily follow it—for, in fact, who can keep their temper, when they perceive such a miscreant as my Lord Austencourt is represented to be, all through the play of *Man and Wife*, so suddenly become virtuous, at the expence of all decorum, and beyond the utmost stretch of probability. To be sure we *do* see strange metamorphoses every day, in these revolutionary times: yet Virtue and Vice have not changed their nature, and cannot suddenly change their forms and appearances, with whatever force a playwright may attempt to transmute them into each other. The author had better commission his lordship to say at once, "Ladies and gentlemen, as it is time to finish the fifth act, I shall be much obliged to you if you will have the liberality to allow me, *pro forma*, to appear virtuous, just only for five minutes; although I have hitherto been as complete a scoundrel as you ever met with in the regions of modern romance, and richly deserve to be whipt at the cart's-tail from Hyde Park corner to Mile End turnpike."—Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 907 and 1151 for strictures on this play.

. . . . . .

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

During the *Yahoo* exhibition that is continued at this theatre, we shall certainly abstain from making any observations—reserving ourselves till we have an opportunity of congratulating the public on its *finale*—as it is now very properly in the hands of the law, which, whatever be the decision, we have no doubt will be fully established in that due distribution of justice, for which our country stands so conspicuous.

But, in the mean time, we trust we may be allowed to congratulate our readers on the total banishment of the Italian *Squallini* tribe, from defiling the regular *English dramatic* ground—Would we could compliment them on their being all sent back to their Master who pensions them! However, our opinion has been hailed universally, and conviction spreads fast among the Public, that one house in London is enough to display modern French *virtue* and Italian *manliness*—we trust they will therefore rest content in their ancient residence—and be their Pest-house solitary! —an instance of the folly of its supporters—till the time comes, when they blush for having given so decided a proof of ingratitude to the native talent of their own country; pretending with the impotency of infatuation, that a country which stands confessedly the first in the world, cannot find either dancers or singers enough for its amusement—but must fly to their enemies and kneel to them to come and amuse a people, while the master of those buffoons is striving to cut their throats;—but if this mansion devoted to folly, insipidity, nonsense, and political *espionage*, must be allowed to exist, merely for the amusement of *superior* intellect, at least let some faithful historian thus record on its filthy front:—

A. D. 1809.
Here,
In the midst of a tremendous War
Threatening
The Dissolution of the Empire,
Was allowed to exist,
Undermining the Manly Morals and Ancient
Character of Britons,
A THEATRE
For the Support and Encouragement of
FRENCH DANCERS AND ITALLIN SINGERS.
Pensioned Subjects of a Ferocious Tyrant,
The Implacable Enemy of Old England,
Whose only remaining Hope and Ambition was
Endeavouring
To poison all the Comforts of Life
Enjoyed
By those Britons whom he could not conquer!

. . . . . .

If any thing can restore "the Public" of London to the use of their senses, it may be a conviction of the spectacle they exhibit to the objects of France. To be sneered at by *French* sneerers—to be grinned at by *French* grinners———The English language is proverbial for its strength of expression; but it has no combination of terms sufficiently strong to express the miserable degradation of such a *sunken* condition, as felt in the bosoms of manly Britons. The following is copied from one of their daily prints, describing the scenes of atrocity nightly exhibited at Covent-Garden Theatre, of which all their newspapers use that *freedom of the press*, their tyrant allows them, to keep the people in the dark.—We prefer inserting it in its original language.

"ANGLETERRE.—*Londres*, 20 *Octobre*.

Tous les soirs il y a du tumulte au théâtre de Covent-Garden, pour forcer les entrepreneurs à remettre les places au même prix qu'auparavant. Après une rixe qui dura assez long-temps dans une loge de derrière, on entendit une personne crier: *Vive la République!* et aussitôt, de tous les côtés du théâtre, le parti de l'Opposition cria: *Chassez-le! Nous n'avons pas besoin de vive la République! Point de Français!* Bientôt après, les constables foncèrent dans le parterre, et y arrêtèrent plusieurs individus. Le Lord Yarmouth et l'honorable Berkeley Craven se trouvoient eux-mêmes au parterre. On distinguoit le Lord Yarmouth par un chapeau gris qu'il portoit, et une personne assise dans une loge de devant cria: *Chassez Lord Yarmouth! Point d'Ambassadeur au parterre!* Une autre personne cria aussi: *Chassez Berkeley Craven!* Cet honorable personnage s'entendant nommer, s'adressa à celui qui avoit proféré son nom, et lui dit: "Pourquoi m'appelez-vous ainsi par mon nom et d'une telle manière? Si vous avez quelque chose à me dire, Monsieur, vous savez où me trouver."—"Je vous ai vu hier soir et aujourd'hui, répondit l'autre, prendre une part active en faveur des entrepreneurs du théâtre."—"Vous êtes un menteur! répliqua M. Berkeley Craven; je vous le dis devant toute cette assemblée. Je suis ici parmi mes compatriotes, exprimant mes sentimens d'approbation ou d'improbation, comme Anglais, et je soutiendrai le parti qui a raison, suivant mon opinion, sans vous craindre, ni vous, ni d'autre, que ce soit!" (Bravo! bravo! du parti de l'opposition.) Cette altercation en est restée là, et bientôt après les spectateurs se sont retirés.—On ne connoit pas la personne qui a crié: *Chassez Lord Yarmouth* Sa Seigneurie étoit restée toute la soirée spectatrice passive; et bientôt après que son nom eut été proféré, elle sortit de la salle.——*Journal de l'Empire, Mercredi, 1er Novembre*, 1809."

EXEMPLI GRATIÂ: HINTS TO THE MANAGER OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The last, the newest as to its kind, the most shewy, the most surprizing, and the most terrific of the theatrical representations at Paris,—"a novelty which *crushes* all others," as it is described by a popular writer, is—*The Colossus of Rhodes!* a melo-drama now fascinating *tout le monde*. Nothing that might captivate, seduce and enchant the spectator has been neglected in this dramatic *chef d'œuvre*. A tyrant,—a princess carried off by violence,—a captain of banditti,—the sea—rocks,—a citadel—fightings—thunder—lightning—tempests—hurricanes—and to conclude with a becoming conclusion—an EARTHQUAKE!!—and this earthquake overthrows the Colossus, the Colossus of Rhodes! This Colossus itself is a subject of admiration and astonishment to the spectators: its enormous feet *are seen* standing on two vast rocks; but its head is *hidden* in the clouds—its body, serves as a prison, and is inhabited by warriors and captives: The Garagantua of the Theatre! To enliven the subject, it is diversified with dances—for what were an earthquake without dances?—It is thought that the theatre de la Gaïeté, where this spectacle is *given*, will clear *a hundred thousand livres* by the speculation. The wits who attempt to account for its popularity, affect to remark that to enjoy such *things* requires only eyes, whereas to enjoy the noble productions of dramatic art, requires understanding, taste, sentiment, judgment; which *they say*, are not so general as eyes are at this day. But, whatever may be the case among the *badauds de Paris*, we affirm in our turn, that such observation does not apply to the public of the city of London; for in this part of the world nothing is so common as understanding and judgment,—only—those who frequent the theatre do not hazard such valuables by exhibiting them at the Play house: it would be more dangerous than pulling out a watch ornamented with diamonds, when asked by a by-stander,, "what's o'clock?"

"Why does not the manager of Covent Garden Theatre, meet the *row* which night after night disturbs his house, with equal spirit?"—is an inquiry often put to us:—an inquiry to which we reply, "Why does he not?" His actors play pantomime admirably: why not employ them in a pantomime *secundum artem?* Never could a subject be suggested more *à propos:* and therefore, seeing no end, hitherto, to the *row* with which the public entertain themselves, we humbly recommend to the manager a *row* of his own: a spick and span new EARTHQUAKE, *versus* that of the O P's. *no P B's: no Keys!—Black Jacks!—Gibbets!—What do you want?* &c. Moreover we propose the adoption of a kind of gradation in this undertaking, a *crescendo*,—by which the experiment may be fairly tried. *Exempli gratiâ*: at the first roar of O P!—Draw up the curtain;—in the first act, there being at that time the least disorder—carry off the princess, as then her screams may be heard: in the second act let the tyrant storm, with voice and hands, and stampings of the feet:—when the half-price are admitted—a pealing clap of thunder—the roaring waves of the sea, dashing against the rocks:—when the *placards* descend from the galleries—two cross flashes of lightning, instantly:—a deluge—a hurricane—a tornado—and, to *soft music*, draw up the scene which discloses the Colossus, amid the united harmony of *cat-calls, squeaking trumpets, watchmen's rattles, bugle horns, cock crowings, dog barkings, hiss,—hiss,—hiss,—off! off! off!—boxings in the pit,—racings up the seats—racings down the seats—Turn him out! Bow Street! Bow Street! Sir, I have a right to make what noise I please!—What's that to you?—I paid my money!—You are a shabby fellow!—No Jews! Six per cent! he knows better!* &c.&c. In the mean while the dancers *do* dance, though nobody minds them—and the singers *do* sing, though nobody hears them. When the rioters in the pit are almost tired and exhausted by their exertions—now spring your mine!—Now!—Now!———The rocks shake—the citadel cracks—the town sinks—the sea recedes—the earth opens—the Colossus falls:—the whole scene becomes a smother, a ruin, a desolation—the concussion has shaken the very ground beneath our feet, and nothing remains permanent but——— the fleeting clouds!

Tum facta est Libye, raptis humoribus æstu,
Arida Tum Nymphæ passis fontesque, lacusque,
Deflevêre comis: queritur Bœotia Dircen;
Argos Amymonen, Ephyre Pirenidas undas.

. . . . . .

Unde movet tonitrus. . . . . .
Intonat: et dextra libratum fulmen ab aure
Misit in Aurigam: pariterque, animaque rotisque
Expulit, et sævis compescuit ignibus ignes.

See "Covent Garden" of her specie drain'd,
Become a barren waste, a wild of sand.
The nymphs theatric mourn their empty urns;
And Brandon robb'd of tinkling silver mourns;
Kemble the Green Room's wasted spring bewails;
And Siddons grieves while Lady Macbeth fails.

. . . . . .

Now thunders Jove; and with uplifted hand,
Full at the Pit hurls fierce the forky brand:
The Fencers faint: the terrify'd O P's
Shrink into silence;—none display the *Keys!*
The *Placards* blaze!—and Jove's resistless ire
Subdues the raging of the fires with fire.

CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE BRITISH COLONY AT PORT JACKSON.

Sometime ago a statement, from the best authority, appeared in the PANORAMA, on the subject of the discontents and disturbances at our settlement of Port Jackson in New Holland. The distance of that region from home, with the infrequency of opportunities for communication, renders the acquisition of correct intelligence from thence very difficult. We therefore are induced to insert an article recently published in the Eclectic Review; which communicates information relating to that colony; on which we doubt not, the utmost reliance may be placed. The picture of human nature, and of our countrymen presented is striking, independent of the manners which we contemplate with interest in a new colony;—a colony we trust fast rising into importance, and still faster improving in morals.

.....

On the first establishment of this colony, all military officers were peremptorily forbidden to take their wives with them; and there is one instance of a lady who having resolved, out of love to her husband, to steal over to New South Wales in the guise of a sailor, was sent back by governor Phillips, on his being apprized of it, after having completed nearly half her long and harrassing voyage. What then was to be expected from the licentious manners of a large body of military officers thus situated, themselves exposed to the daily temptation of women of abandoned lives, but often of beautiful persons, and at the same time as ready to become the tempters as the tempted? Of what avail, under such circumstances, would be the voice of an angel, or of one rising from the dead? Moses and the prophets, and Christ himself, were actually set before them by their established and zealous chaplain [Mr. Marsden], but to as little purpose as of old. Yet from them, chiefly, was it necessary for the bench of magistrates to be chosen; and with them, *as a magistrate*, was this excellent chaplain compelled to associate. Our readers must anticipate the natural result; the most hardened and abandoned women too often appeared fearlessly before the court when arraigned for the grossest crimes, well knowing that they had secured a majority of votes among their judges. It was altogether as impossible, in many instances, to obtain a sentence against male offenders; for these, being promiscuously connected with the women, made instruments of them to obtain in like manner a judgment in their favour. So that, instead of the '*perfect security*,' in regard to person and property, asserted by M. Péron, which cannot be felt where there is not the utmost facility of obtaining redress,—of all existing spots in New South Wales, the court of judicature at Sydney became at length the most iniquitous and abandoned; the authority of the governor grew as little respected as that of the clergyman; and the former, even in his military capacity, had at length no control over his inferior officers.

It was impossible that such a state of things could last long. Supplication, exhortation, expostulation, on the part of Mr. Marsden, were equally in vain: his efforts were poisoned at the very fountain; his life was not unfrequently in jeopardy; and, anticipating the fearful result that must sooner or latter succeed to such a state of anarchy, he applied to the governor for permission, which was cheerfully granted him, to take a voyage to England in order to represent in person to his majesty's ministers the perilous state of the colony, and point out the best means of its rescue.

He arrived rather more than two years ago, and immediately obtained an audience of Lord Castlereagh; who, while in the act of forming, upon the suggestions and written report of Mr. Marsden, a plan for suppressing this iniquitous system, received a terrible proof of the truth of that gentleman's assertions, by dispatches announcing that the predicted result had actually taken place, that several of the wealthier traders had leagued themselves with the officers of the regiment against the governor, whom they had actually arrested and imprisoned, and had thus produced a complete revolution, and put some of the most daring of their own conspiracy at its head.

The conspiracy has since been suppressed; order is by this time completely restored; another regiment has been sent out to take the place of that whose officers had conducted themselves so unworthily; its commanding officer, Lieut. Col. M'Quarrie, a gentleman of most exemplary character, has been appointed governor. and the ringleaders of the plot are at this moment on their way home for trial.

Among the more important of Mr. M.'s propositions we shall enumerate the following: that officers and soldiers, instead of being forbidden, should be encouraged to take out with them their wives and families: that no person should be allowed to act as a magistrate who is not or has not been married; and that such of the convicts' wives as choose it should be permitted to accompany their husbands at the public expence. The expediency of all these must be obvious, not only from what has been already observed, but from our remarking, in addition, that there are not at present more than the proportion of one woman to eight or nine men throughout the entire colony; that general

marriage is hence impracticable; promiscuous intercourse is a crime impossible to prevent, and illegitimate children are growing an enormous burden to the state; while, on the other hand, it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that by far the greatest number of reformed criminals have consisted of those who have intermarried, or whose wives have been able to purchase their passage over. The encouragements to honesty and industry in the colony are indeed very great; and none who shew a disposition of this kind continue long without having their sentence remitted, and like other free settlers being allowed a grant of land to a certain extent. Government has not yet acceded to the proposal respecting the convicts' wives, though it is at this time under consideration: to the two former it yielded most readily, in consequence of which the wives of the officers and soldiers that have accompanied the regiment, which is now on its passage, amount to not less than three hundred.

In connexion with these regulations it was farther proposed, that three additional clergymen should be provided, and three schoolmasters with small salaries from government, one for each of the settlements of Sydney, Paramatta, and Hawkesbury. From the increasing population of the colony, as well in consequence of numerous flocks of free-settlers from all parts of the world, as from internal increase, and frequent importations from the mother country, it was absolutely impossible for one, two, or even for three clergymen to perform the whole of the very important duties demanded in such a station, with due punctuality. For nearly fourteen years, Mr. Marsden had officiated with a zeal, an industry, and a constancy that are scarcely perhaps to be paralleled; but it had long been at the hazard of a most robust constitution, which at last, excellent as it was, proved altogether incompetent to one half of the services required. Two public free schools, a boys' and a girls', this most excellent man had already established and provided for, without any expense to government: but a growing population, and a population of the very worst kind, of illegitimate children, demanded three times the number; a population which, if early instructed in habits of industry and principles of virtue by a judicious and pious education, may indeed be rendered of inestimable value to the rising colony, but, if neglected and abandoned by the state, must assuredly work its speedy and absolute destruction. To both these propositions, also, administration readily assented; and his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom these points were chiefly referred, wisely and liberally left it to the able founder of the plan to select such persons as he thought most likely to promote his benevolent object.

It is well known, that most of the culprits, sentenced to transportation, are men of talents though of talents perverted; of those that are transported, moreover, the greater number are fully initiated into some branch of mechanics or manufactures. With a view of turning these talents to proper use, of making the criminals contribute to their own support, and above all, of taking them off from habits of idleness and dissipation, he next proposed to the minister that the colony should be allowed one or two practical mechanics,—with very small salaries, such as should be a recompense to them, but not sufficient to support them without their own exertions—and one or two general manufacturers. To the last proposal an objection was urged, that it would interfere with the staple trade of the mother country; but the objection was overcome by an engagement, on the part of the proposer, that if government would accede to it, the enormous expense, which the state at present sustains for clothing the convicts at Botany Bay, should entirely cease within a certain period; he observed, that the wool belonging to the government flocks, which, in conjunction with its wild herds, are now sufficiently numerous to provide food for the convicts, without any expense to the parent state, was now sufficient in quantity to provide them with a proper clothing, and that they might hereby be rendered their own manufacturers. Both these requests were in consequence acceded to; the benevolent petitioner was, as in the former case, authorised to provide himself with four such persons as he thought would best answer his purpose.

In quitting Port Jackson, he had been solicited to become the agent of almost every poorer person in the colony, and especially of great numbers of the convicts. As though the common father of all, he undertook this voluminous concern; and the writer of these observations has known him, in consequence, burdened with letters from Ireland and other remote parts, the postage of which for a single day has often amounted to a guinea, which he cheerfully paid, from the feeling, that, although many of these letters were altogether irrelative and of no use whatever, they were written with a good intention, and under a belief that they were of real value. It will please the reader to learn, however, that at this same period Mr. Marsden had also the pleasure to receive dispatches of the most satisfactory kind from his head bailiff, (who was himself formerly a convict, but is now a free settler, and has proved a faithful servant to this gentleman for nearly fourteen years) confirmed by collateral testimonies, announc-

ing that his agricultural concerns, which he had now quitted for about three years, were in the most flourishing state, that his live stock had, upon an average, been doubled in number and value since he had left Paramatta.

He had also found, from actual experiment at Leeds, that the wool of his own growth, taken in the gross, unmixed and unselected, produced a cloth *at least equal*, and in the opinion of the manufacturers *superior, to that of the best French looms.*

From New South Wales, or Notasia, as it is called by modern geographers, his eye often glanced at New Zealand. Tippa-Hee, who may be regarded as the sovereign of the island, though it has several subordinate chiefs, had twice made a voyage to Port Jackson in pursuit of European knowledge; and, like M. Péron, had been affectionately entertained at Paramatta: he had acquired a tolerable knowledge of the English language, had learnt some few of its arts, especially that of writing, and was very anxious to learn more. To New Zealand, therefore, our philanthropist earnestly directed the attention of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East; and succeeded in obtaining a practical artisan well versed in carpentry and building, and at the same time of sound Christian principles and a devotional turn of mind. This man and his wife he has taken over with himself, and we believe, he will be found of incalculable service. He is also accompanied, we believe, by another well-qualified person, skilled in flax-dressing, twine-spinning, and rope-making.

One of the last public acts, to which his heart was directed before he re-quitted his native country, was that of procuring, by public contributions and donations of books, what he called a *lending library*, to consist of the most valuable and useful publications in religion, morals, mechanics, agriculture, commerce, general history, and geography; to be lent out under his own control, and that of his clerical colleagues, to soldiers, free-settlers, convicts, and all others who may have time to read, so as to prevent idleness, and occupy the mind in the best and most rational manner. In this desire, too, he succeeded under the favour of Providence; and it is with no small gratification we add, that, by the gift of books and subscriptions, he was enabled to take over with him a library of not less than between three and four hundred pounds value; which he intends annually to augment, on a plan he has already devised.

We ought not to close this imperfect sketch, without stating that, on its being communicated to His Majesty that Mr. M. was extremely desirous of obtaining the royal assent to purchase and take over with him a couple of Merino sheep, His Majesty, with his accustomed generosity, not only freely gave such consent, but requested Sir Joseph Banks, with whom Mr. Marsden had the honour of being acquainted, to select for him, as a royal present, five Merino ewes with young: Sir Joseph had much pleasure in obeying, and hastened to Portsmouth for this purpose with all speed, where he arrived just in time to put his present on board before the ship sailed.

ON ENGLISH SONNETTEERS.

From Dr. Symmons's Life of Milton.

The sonnet, as is generally known, is altogether of Italian origin; and its structure is ascertained with so much rigid precision, as to be insusceptible of any, or only of the most trifling variation. Of the fourteen lines, of which it is to consist, the first eight are to admit one change only of rhyme for their termination; and are to be distributed into two stanzas, of which the first verse chimes with the last, and the two intermediate ones with each other. The six concluding lines may either be confined within terminations of two similar sounds alternately arranged, or may be disposed, with two additional rhymes, into a quatrain and a couplet. Like every short poem, the sonnet requires strict unity of subject; but it solicits ornament from variety of thought, on the indispensible condition of a perfect subordination. The sentence may overflow the verse, but must not transgress the stanza. This little poem is impressible with various characters; and, while with Petrarch it is tender and pathetic, with Dante, in equal consistency with its nature, it is elevated and forcible. Peculiarly adapted to the language and the taste of its native Italy, it has been considered, though, in my opinion, without sufficient reason, as insuperably unaccommodated to those of Britain. When happily constructed, it will be found to gratify every English ear attuned to the harmony of verse; and the idea, which it suggests, of difficulty encountered and overcome, must contribute, as has been more than once remarked, to heighten the power of its effect.

During the prevalence of our Italian school of poetry, this short and pregnant composition was much in favour with our bards; and in the childhood, as it may be called, of the English Muse, it was made the vehicle of his love by the tender, the gallant, the accomplished and the ill-fated Surrey. * In the succeeding generation, the

* From the notoriety of the fact, it can scarcely be necessary to inform the reader, that this ornament of the English nobility

sonnet was constructed, though not with rigid accuracy, by Sidney, Spenser, Shakspeare, and still more happily by Drummond, the peculiar object, as it would seem, of Milton's applause and imitation. By Milton this minute poem has frequently been animated with a great and mighty soul. That which he wrote "when the assault was intended to the city," and those which he addressed to Cyriac Skinner, to Fairfax, to Vane, and to Cromwell, are eminent for their vigour and loftiness. Some greater accuracy, perhaps, might be required in the finishing of these short poems, but they are conceived and executed in a grand and broad style. Like the small statue by the chissel of Lysippus, or a miniature from the pencil of Angelo, they demonstrate that the idea of greatness may be excited independently of the magnitude of size.

The distinguishing qualities of our author's genius are generally known to be elevation and power; and he is certainly never more in his proper employment and station than when he is sporting in the tempest, and hovering in infinite space.

(Henry Howard, eldest son of Thomas duke of Norfolk), fell a victim, in the flower of his age, to the jealousy of that capricious and remorseless tyrant, Henry VIII.

When I speak of Surrey as a sonnetteer, I either take the fact on the credit of others, or I adopt the vague language of writers, who call every short poem, comprised within fourteen lines, a sonnet. Surrey has justly been honoured by Mr. Warton with the title of our first English classic; but I am not acquainted with one regular sonnet, which he has constructed. I am far from being profoundly conversant with our old English poets; and, therefore, the reader will be the less surprised when I tell him, that Drummond is the earliest writer of the *true* sonnet, whom I can properly be said to know. One of the sonnets of this admirable genius, addressed to the Nightingale, is so beautiful, that I must be allowed to gratify myself by transcribing it.

To the Nightingale.

Sweet bird, that sing'st away the early hours
  Of winter, past or coming, void of care,
  Well pleased with delights which present are,
Fair seasons, budding sprays, sweet-smelling flowers:
To rocks, to springs, to rills, from leafy bowers,
  Thou thy Creator's goodness dost declare,
  And what dear gifts to thee he did not spare;
A stain to human sense in guilt that lowers.
What soul can be so sick, which by thy songs,
  Attired in sweetness, sweetly is not driven
Quite to forget earth's turmoils, spite and wrongs,
And lift a reverend eye and thought to heaven?
  Sweet artless songster! thou my mind dost raise
To airs of spheres,—yes, and to angels' lays.

Descending, however, into the regions of tenderness and grace, he can contract his giant hands to the braiding of a wreath, or to the fashioning of a gem. If this were not sufficiently attested by his L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, and parts of his Comus and of his great Epic, we might rest our proof of it on the testimony of those little pieces which are now under our notice. His sonnet to the Nightingale is sweet; that on his deceased wife is pathetic, and that to Mr. Lawrence is elegant and pleasing. These short sallies of Milton's poetic power are not all, indeed, equally successful; and a few of them may be acknowledged even to have failed. If we except, however, the eleventh, written evidently as a sportive struggle to bend knotty words into rhyme, we shall not find one of these minor poems not ornamented with beautiful, or not dignified with strong, or not elevated with sublime thoughts. The lines in many of them are careless and inharmonious; and the merit of some of the finest among them is diminished by the injury of an inadequate or defective close. If the sonnet to Cromwell had been finished with the same spirit and taste with which it was begun, it would have been of unrivalled excellence; it would, indeed, have been a precious stone, with its worth infinitely enhanced by the exquisite sculpture, on its surface, of an Olympian Jove. On the subject of this fine sonnet, it has been justly remarked by bishop Hurd that the beautiful hemistich in the ninth line is vitiated by an impropriety of metaphor.

And Dunbar field *resounds* thy praises loud,
And Worcester's *laureat wreath*.

Though we have noticed in this place all the sonnets of Milton, it may be proper to mention, that only ten of them were included in the publication of which we are now speaking, the rest having been composed at a subsequent period. Five of them indeed, viz. those to Fairfax, to Cromwell, to Vane, and to Cyriac Skinner, who was honoured with two of these poetical addresses, were withdrawn, for a considerable period, from the public. They were annexed by Philips to his life of his uncle; and, about four years afterwards, four of them were transcribed by Toland into his work on the same biographical subject: but they were again omitted in some of the following editions, and seemed to be in danger of falling under the proscription of the execrable spirit of party. Faction, however, has not been able to add this injury to the many which it has inflicted on us; and, in this remoter age, we are not diverted, by the political offence of these sonnets, from the admiration of their poetical excellence. In the second of the two addressed to Cyriac Skinner is exhibited such

a sublime picture of the author's resignation, fortitude, loftiness of soul, and ardent zeal for the great interests of his species, as must necessarily conciliate our reverence and regard, even if it should fail of exciting the stronger feeling of our wonder.

. . . . . .

Though the regular sonnet has not been a favourite with the present times; and has seen its name, without its power, usurped by a poem of fourteen lines in the elegiac stanza,* it has been constructed with eminent success by more than one of those ladies, whose poetic talents have formed a distinguishing feature in the character of our immediate age. It will be obvious that I allude, more particularly, to a few exquisite sonnets from the pen of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, and to a greater number of them from that of Miss Seward, the merit of which has been acknowledged and ratified by the taste of an applauding public. But I wish to explain, that I allude, also, to another female Muse, whose name is yet unknown to the world, who can no longer warble her melodies upon earth, and who is now in that place, to which human praise, in its highest elevation, can never ascend. When the reader has perused the following sonnet, chosen from others in my possession solely for the melancholy, I had almost said the prophetic, peculiarity of its subject, let him know that the writer of it was only in the middle of her twelfth year, and that, when she had just completed her fourteenth, she closed a life as amiable for piety and sweetness as it was remarkable for genius. Let him know, also, that this sonnet, which was once read by me with exquisite delight, not unmingled, perhaps, with pride, is now transcribed by me with tears, which can never cease to flow when the idea obtrudes itself of the daughter whom I lately had, and have no more!

On a Blighted Rose-Bud.

Scarce had thy velvet lips imbibed the dew,
And nature hail'd thee infant Queen of May;
Scarce saw thine opening bloom the sun's broad ray,
And to the air its tender fragrance threw,
When the north wind enamour'd of thee grew;
And by his cold, rude kiss thy charms decay:
Now droops thy head, now fades thy blushing hue—
No more the Queen of Flowers, no longer gay.
So blooms a maid, her guardian's health and joy—
Her mind array'd in innocency's vest—
When suddenly, impatient to destroy,
Death clasps the virgin to his iron breast.
She fades—the parent, sister, friend, deplore
The charms and budding virtues now no more!

Nov. 27, 1800. CAROLINE SYMMONS.

. . . . . .

* The sonnet seems to have been considered by our modern poets as peculiarly dedicated to melancholy, and the following is an instance how far it may be used for the purpose of even despair and horror. It surpasses the "ever friendly to despair" *Ode to the Poppy*, which will be found in page 517.—*Edit.*

SONNET,

Written on a blank leaf in Rogers's Pleasures of Memory.

Pleasures of Memory! O supremely blest,
And justly proud beyond a Poet's praise,
If the pure confines of thy tranquil breast
Contain indeed the subject of thy lays!
By me how envied, for to me
The herald still of misery,
Memory makes her influence known
By sighs and tears and grief alone!
I greet her as the fiend to whom belong
The vulture's rav'ning beak, the raven's funeral song;
She tells of time mispent, of comforts lost;
Of fond occasions gone for ever by;
Of hopes too fondly nurs'd, too rudely crost;
Of many a cause to wish, yet fear to die.
For what but the instinctive fear
Lest she survive detains me here,
When all the life of life is fled?
What but the deep inherent dread
Lest she beyond the world assure her reign
And realise the hell which priests and beldams feign?

FOREST HILL.

Of the farm-house on Forest-hill, where Milton occasionally resided, and whose surrounding scenery was said to have furnished that bard with prospects for the Allegro, (and which was noticed in Panorama, Vol. V. p. 329, under the title. of "Comparison of Part of the Original Scenery in Milton's Allegro, with the Poetical Ideas that he drew from it,") Dr. Symmons thus remarks:

In Lord Teignmouth's elegant biography, a work which ought to be placed in the hands of every young man of talents and ambition, we find a letter, addressed by the great and amiable Sir William Jones to the Countess Dowager Spencer, in which the writer speaks of Forest-hill near Oxford, as of a place in which Milton "spent some part of his life;" which he chose for his retirement soon after the event of his first marriage; where he wrote L'Allegro and Il Penseroso;—and where tradition still preserves the memory of the poet's residence, and points to the ruins of his chamber."

To those, who have perused the preceding volume, it will be superfluous to remark, that this relation is founded altogether upon error. No biographical circumstances can be ascertained with more precision than are the various residences of Milton. By Edward Philips, who must have been acquainted with the facts which he assumes to relate, for he was then an inmate with his uncle,

we are informed that Milton, about Whitsuntide, (in 1643,) after a month's absence from his house in Aldersgate Street, returned home with his wife, Mary Powell; that the lady, when she had cohabited for a month with her husband, deserted him, and did not again see him till the memorable period of their reconciliation, about the middle of 1645; that she was then lodged, in the first instance, at the house of a female relation, and was soon afterwards settled with her husband in his new mansion in Barbican; that, under this protecting roof, her parents and their family, almost immediately, sought an asylum, which they continued to enjoy till 1647; and that the Powells then returned to Forest-hill, unaccompanied (as is evident from the negative testimony of the biographer) by Milton; whose numerous and weighty occupations, indeed, must necessarily have exacted his presence in town. We may be certain, therefore, that Milton never saw Forest-hill after his departure from it on his marriage; nor ever resided there longer than during the month of his courtship. In this interval, indeed, it is possible, though, as I think, not probable, that he wrote L'Allegro and Il Penseroso, and, if to the impression of Forest-hill and its scenery we are indebted for the production of these exquisite pieces, we may forgive it for its offence as the seat, and, perhaps, the birthplace, of the proud and the paltry Powells. The letter to which I refer, is so admirably written, and offers so much pleasure to the imagination, that every reader must lament with me the circumstance of its being destitute of the requisite ground of fact. As no doubt can be entertained of the truth of the story, as far as Sir W. Jones's immediate responsibility in it extends, we must account for the tradition, of which he speaks, by supposing that Milton's subsequent celebrity attached so much consequence to the house, which he had casually inhabite for a month, as to consecrate it, in the neighbourhood, to fame. The discovery, in the ruined mansion, of "papers in Milton's own hand," is mentioned by Sir W. Jones only as a report: but, allowing the information to have been correct, the existence of papers in a place, in which the writer had certainly resided, and which belonged to his immediate connexions, can easily be conceived without the necessity of drawing from it any more extensive inference. To oppose it to that direct and strong testimony, on which the leading events, in the preceding narrative, are recorded, would be idle and unjustifiable in the extreme.

*** This article may stand as an instance of the necessity of being acquainted with time, place and circumstances, with more than ordinary correctness, before any asserted or traditional fact be accepted as true history.

MERMAIDS.

Letter from Mr. William Munro, Schoolmaster, of Thurso, to Dr. Torrence, regarding a Mermaid seen by him some Years ago.

Thurso, June 9, 1809.

"Dear Sir, — Your queries respecting the mermaid are before me. From the general scepticism which prevails among the learned and intelligent about the existence of such a phenomenon, had not your character and real desire for investigation been too well known to me, for supposing that you wished to have a fertile imagination indulged by a subject of merriment, I would have been disposed to have concluded, that in this instance you aimed at being ranked among the laughing philosophers, at my expence. Sensible, however, that this is not the case, and taking it for granted that you are sincere, I shall endeavour to answer your queries, though there is little probability that any testimony which I can give respecting the mermaid, will operate towards convincing those who have not hitherto been convinced by the repeated testimonies adduced in support of the existence of such an appearance. About twelve years ago, when I was parochial schoolmaster at Reay, in the course of my walking on the shore of Sandside Bay, being a fine warm day in summer, I was induced to extend my walk towards Sandside Head, when my attention was arrested by the appearance of a figure, resembling an uncloathed human female, sitting upon a rock extending into the sea, and apparently in the action of combing its hair, which flowed around its shoulders, and of a light brown colour. The resemblance which the figure bore to its prototype, in all its visible parts, was so striking, that had not the rock on which it was sitting been dangerous for bathing, I would have been constrained to have regarded it as really an human form, and to any eye unaccustomed to the situation, it must have undoubtedly appeared as such. The head was covered with hair of the colour above mentioned, and shaded on the crown; the forehead round, the face plump, the cheeks ruddy, the eyes blue, the mouth and lips of a natural form, resembling those of a man; the teeth I could not discover, as the mouth was shut; the breasts and abdomen, the arms and fingers, of the size of a full grown body of the human species; the fingers, from the action in which the hands were employed, did not appear to be webbed, but as to this I am not positive. It remained on the rock three or four minutes after I observed it, and was exercised during that period in combing its hair, which was long and thick, and of which it appeared proud, and then dropping into the sea, which was

level with the abdomen, from whence it did not re-appear to me. I had a distinct view of its features, being at no great distance on an eminence above the rock on which it was sitting, and the sun brightly shining. Immediately before its getting into its natural element, it seemed to have observed me, as the eyes were directed towards the eminence on which I stood. It may be necessary to remark, that, previous to the period I beheld this object, I had heard it frequently reported by several persons, and some of them persons whose veracity I never heard disputed, that they had seen such a phenomenon as I have described, though then, like many others, I was not disposed to credit their testimony on this subject. I can say of a truth, that it was only by seeing the phenomenon I was perfectly convinced of its existence.

"If the above narrative can in any degree be subservient towards establishing the existence of a phenomenon, hitherto almost incredible to naturalists, or to remove the scepticism of others who are ready to dispute every thing which they cannot fully comprehend, you are welcome to it, from, dear Sir, your most obliged, and most humble servant,

"WILLIAM MUNRO.

"To Dr. Torrence, Thurso."

*** For another letter on this obscure and uncommon subject, vide Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 118.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PACHALIK OF BAGDAD, AND OF THE CITY OF THAT NAME.

[Translated from the French.]

The Pachalik of Bagdad, situated at the extremity of the Ottoman empire, in Asia, contains an extent of country of about 800 miles in length, by 600 in breadth; and is consequently much more considerable in respect to the space it occupies, than the three United Kingdoms, or than France, previous to its late usurpations. It includes the southern part of ancient Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, and all that part of Asia, which lies west of the Euphrates as far as Bassora.

Bagdad, the capital of this Pachalik, and from which it derives its name, is not built on the ruins of ancient Babylon, as some travellers have too carelessly asserted; since it is universally acknowledged that Babylon was situated on the banks of the Euphrates, whereas Bagdad is seated on the Tigris. This town was founded by the Caliph Mansour, who, in the year 763, transferred hither the seat of the Saracen empire. While that empire lasted, this city enjoyed the most eminent degree of prosperity and splendour; but great has been its decline under the Ottoman dominion. it is still, however, the bulwark of Asiatic Turkey against Persia: its fortifications are not very formidable even for eastern warfare; but it is surrounded by a broad and deep moat, which, in case of a siege, may be filled from the stream of the Tigris. That precaution was resorted to in the last wars with the Persians. The castle, the Pacha's palace, and the other remarkable buildings, are situated on the *eastern bank* of the river. On the opposite side we find only some ill-built houses, Arabian huts, and plantations of date-trees, as far as the eye can reach. The communication between the two parts of the town, is maintained only by a sorry bridge of boats, which is frequently broken; and by small canoes, which are used to cross the river in. The Seraglio contains many fine apartments furnished in the true style of oriental luxury. The khans, the mosques, and other public buildings, although numerous and well built, cannot be compared to those of Constantinople, Aleppo or Damascus. The streets, which are not paved, are narrow and dirty. There are, however, some spacious *bazars* (markets) vaulted, or covered by platforms, under which the merchants, and artizans are sheltered from the inclemency of the weather. The houses in the west part of the town are built of brick, and are only one story high; they are convenient, and rendered agreeable by the intermixture of numerous gardens. In those belonging to great men, or even in those of rich individuals, are seen paintings and carvings which afford no unfavourable specimen of Persian industry.

The climate of Bagdad is very salubrious, and free from endemic disorders, notwithstanding the very great heat of summer, which is such, that, to avoid it, the inhabitants pass a great part of the day in their cellars, and sleep at night on the terraces on the tops of their houses; without experiencing the smallest inconveniency from these habits. The *Samiel* wind, blowing from the south-west, which wafts a sulphureous smell, from its having passed over the bituminous shores of the Euphrates and of the Tigris, and which prevails over the whole surface of Mesopotamia, is attended with dangerous effects in the open desert only; there, to guard against it, the Arabians have no other resource but to lie flat on the ground; or to wrap themselves in their mantles; if they neglected those precautions, they might run the risk of being suffocated; but such accidents never happen in towns. From want of industry, the territory of Bagdad is not very fruitful; its produce, in wheat, wine, barley, and cotton, is not considerable: but it abounds in dates, in several other kinds of fruits, natives of Persia; in cattle, and in game.

The population of Bagdad is not very

great, in proportion to the extent of the town: it cannot be well estimated at more than 95,000 or 100,000 souls, though the inhabitants talk of twice or thrice that number. They are mostly janissaries; but that military profession does not prevent their being engaged in trade, or mechanic employments. They are divided into two sects; the *Sunnis*, or followers of *Omar*; and the *Hilias*, or adherents of *Ali*. The former are of the established religion: they look upon the *Hilias* as hereticks; nevertheless they grant them toleration, on account of their industry. There are, besides these janissaries, many Persians, of the same persuasion, settled in Bagdad, who are protected by the government, and who conduct all the trade with *Iran* (Persia) and *Kandahar*. A vast number of travellers of the same nation go to Bagdad, to visit the tombs of several *Imams*, and to exchange the commodities of their country for the produce of the place.

Besides these, commerce, devotion, and, above all, the advantages arising from the mildness of government, attract to Bagdad a vast number of other strangers; such as Indians, Arabians, Afghans, Egyptians, &c. The Christians settled here are but few in number; some deny the supremacy of Rome, and have their particular chapels: others are Roman Catholics; but follow the Chaldean, Syrian, or Armenian ritual. These last have been deprived of their church by the government, (it is said at the instigation of the Anti-Romanists), and they now attend mass at the hospital of the Carmelites, which has ever been under the special protection of France. Both these classes of Christians live but poorly; and are mostly employed in the internal trade; in dyeing, and other laborious professions. Some Armenians, only, have made a fortune, by carrying on an advantageous trade with Persia and India, in shawls and precious stones. As to the Jews, they are secluded in a distant part of the city, detested, and insulted every instant by the Turks. This state of degradation renders them hypocritical, deceitful, intriguing, and capable of every manner of fraud and baseness; yet, notwithstanding their abject state, they find means of insinuating themselves into the custom-house, the seraglio, and the houses of the great, where they always find people, who have occasion for their flexibility, and their roguery.

A French consul has, at all times, resided at Bagdad, where, indeed, his presence, in a commercial point of view, might be dispensed with; the French having hardly any trade in those parts. *But the French government has never lost sight of Asia; and its consuls probe as useful spies in the east, as in the north or in the south.*

Three different powers form the government of Bagdad: these are, the civil, the judiciary, and the military administrations. The *Kiayha*, or governor's lieutenant, is at the head of the civil administration: he is assisted in his functions, by the *Defterdar*, or high chancellor, and by the *Diwan Effendi*, or head-scribe. All three are obliged to make a daily report to the Pacha, of the objects which have engaged their attention. The judiciary power is in the hands of the *Kazi*, of the *Mufti*, and of several other *Oulemas*; these are also interpreters of the law. *Ali*, the present Pacha, who prides himself on being also a *Molla*, deeply read in all the precepts of the Koran, watches their conduct, and prevents them from abusing the authority they derive from religion. Here we must remark, that bigotry and fanaticism cast a shade on the brilliant qualities of this Pacha, who in other things treads in the footsteps of the illustrious Suleïman his brother-in-law and predecessor. He is a man of sound morality, of a great rectitude of heart, and is a stranger to avarice and to cupidity. He might be charged perhaps, with a spirit of ambition, which excites him incessantly to form plans of aggrandisement; but, to that ambition itself he owes his courage and also his decided predilection for war, at a time when the other Pachas of the empire are slaves to vice and to effeminacy. As to the military power, it rests entirely with the Aga of the janissaries. The guard of the castle is entrusted to him, as also the care of the exterior police. This officer has no longer the paramount influence possessed by his predecessors. Suleïman has repressed the corps of janissaries, by depriving them of the greater part of their privileges.

In case of urgent necessity, the forces of this government may amount to upwards of thirty thousand men, both cavalry and infantry. That number might be more considerable, were it not for the defection of some Arabian tribes, which have taken part with the Wechabees; and for the open rebellion of some others. The *Kurdes*, part of whom lately made themselves independent, are the best horsemen, and are well armed. The Arabians have only a lance; but they are very expert in the use of it, and are very brave. *Ali* keeps, besides these, five hundred foot, disciplined in the European manner; and may, when he takes the field, bring with him thirty pieces of cannon, served by artillery-men, tolerably expert. This Pacha, however, does not pay his troops sufficiently; nor does he seem anxious to excite emulation among them by rewarding the soldier; were he to adopt another line of conduct, he would see in his ranks the flower of the janissaries, instead of the dregs of the population of the city, which now fills them.

The demesnes, the ordinary taxes, the produce of farms, the yearly contributions, paid by the governors and chiefs of towns and villages, the tribute paid by the Arabian tribes, depending on the government of Bagdad :—such are the various sources of its revenue. It cannot well be valued at less than seven millions and a half of dollars (about £1,850,000 sterling) those revenues would incontestably be much more considerable, if the *Kurdes* were not free from every direct tax whatever, on account of the frequent expeditions they are obliged to undertake ; if the revenues of Bassora, the second town of the Pachalic, were not swallowed up by the expences necessary for its defence. These considerations are not, however, sufficient in themselves to explain how a country so extensive is become incapable of yielding a larger revenue. This must be principally attributed to the want of population and of commerce.

The diminution of trade is owing to several causes ; among which we must enumerate the war between France and England, which renders the navigation of the Mediterranean sea insecure; the Russian usurpations in Persia ; the internal commotions of the Persian empire ; those of Kandahar, and of India ; the almost exclusive commerce which the English enjoy in that country ; the incursions of the Wechabees, the continual disorders which prevail in Turkey ; the danger of travelling; the recent debasement of the coin, and, above all, the supineness of the Ottoman government, which protects neither agriculture nor industry. Still, however, the Pachalik of Bagdad receives by way of Bassora, commodities from Arabia, India, and Persia, which are afterwards circulated through Turkey, by means of the Tigris and of the Euphrates. From Arabia it draws coffee, frankincense, resins, gums, and valuable medicinal drugs. India furnishes indigo, shawls, spices, silk, and cotton goods, muslins, aloes, camphire, &c. &c. Persia sends abundance of silk, and of wool ; some cotton, carpets, shawls, skins, tobacco, dried-fruits, nitre, &c. These various goods are sent directly to Bassora, by caravans which travel along the shores of the Persian Gulph. From Europe, Bagdad receives woollen-cloths, satins, gold-lace, coral, silver and gold embroideries, hardware, &c. to which must be added, American produce ; but it has hardly any articles of exportation of its own growth or produce, excepting dates, tobacco, and a few coarse woollens. The commercial relations of that government with foreign countries are kept up solely by the transit and circulation of merchandise destined for the rest of the Ottoman empire, for Arabia, and for Persia.

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So far our author. It may be observed that this city, it is understood, is a principal object of attention to the Wehabees ; and could they obtain possession of it, they would at once diminish the boundaries of the Turkish empire, open way into the heart of Persia, and obtain a direct communication with the European powers, and with all whose vessels traded to the Gulph of Persia. They might even become a maritime power ; and, by cultivating the sciences, would obtain extended influence in eastern Asia. It seems to be very likely, that if any misfortune should befal the capital of the Ottoman dominions, Bagdad will become the centre of a separate and independent sovereignty. Whether it would fall under the Wehabees is uncertain ; but, in proportion as the *opinions* of that sect spread around them, their power and competence to such enterprises are increased. It is whispered that Persia intends to assist Turkey in her struggle with Russia : this is directly contrary to the schemes of the French, which, it is understood, have been completely baffled by British influence. Events in such a case may raise Bagdad to great importance.

DESCRIPTION OF MEUDON.

By Mrs. Charlotte Smith.

Meudon, Sept. 7, 1791.

You ask me, my sister, for a further description of my abode, if that can be called an abode where I am only a transient lodger, and from whence I every moment expect to receive a summons to depart—for—alas ! I know not whither ! You ask, too, my motives for prefering this place, which in my last letter I told you was melancholy, to Versailles or St. Cloud, where I could equally have the advantage of gardens—or to Chaillot, Passy, or some other pleasant village, more immediately adjoining to Paris.—My dear Fanny, I prefer this place, *because it is* melancholy, and *because it is retired.* Here, as I wander over the deserted gardens, I seldom meet any body but the men who keep them in something like order, and who do not even look back at me, or mark my solitary walks. There are at Meudon two palaces, one of very ancient structure and long, quite uninhabited : the other built, or at least repaired, by the Dauphin, father of the present king, which Louis the XVIth has occasionally inhabited, and which contains many handsome apartments. They both stand in the same garden, which has never received any modern improvements —and in many parts of it the borders are destitute of their former ornaments ; and, of many of the trees and shrubs that remain,

" The boughs are moss'd with age,
And high tops bald with dry antiquity."

Adjoining to the most ancient of these royal houses, which terminates a long avenue and a large court, is a chapel with an arched gateway, leading to it from the garden, and surrounded by paved passages and high cloisters—and it is on some broken steps, that, near these almost ruinous buildings, lead from the lower to the upper garden, I frequently take my pensive seat, and mark the sun sinking away above the high coppices that are beyond the gardens ; (and I imagine form a part of them, though I have not yet ventured to wander so far.)—A yet more chearful seat I have found for my less melancholy moods, on the wall of the terrace on the opposite side, which looks down immediately on the village of Meudon —where, among its pleasant looking houses, they still point out the habitation of the celebrated *Rabelais*.—As I never enjoyed, because, perhaps, I do not understand his works, I contemplate it not with so much pleasure as it would afford those who can admire them.—Of late, my Fanny, I have found this view too *riante*, and have adhered almost every evening after I have put my little ones to bed, to the old steps—where I hear no sounds but the bell of the convent of Capuchins (which is on a high ridge of land, concealed by trees, about half a mile from the old palace) or the wind murmuring hollow through the iron gratings and stone passages that lead round the chapel, from whose windows of painted glass I can fancy the sullen Genius of Superstition peeps forth, sighing over his departed power, in melancholy responses to the summons, that call the monks to their evening devotions. I often meet, as I come through the avenue, some of these venerable fathers, who, with slow steps, and downcast eyes, their cowl frequently covering their faces, and their arms crossed upon their breasts, pass me—apparently so occupied by their holy meditations, as not to hold an insignificant being like me, worth even a salutation. But why should that seem discourteous, which is probably a part of their religion ? I ought also to consider, that, besides the gloomy austerity of their order, they are now, perhaps, more austere, because they are unhappy—they believe their altars are violated, and their profession rendered odious—they fear their subsistence may fail them, and that they may be turned out into a world which is seldom too kind to the unfortunate, and is likely to treat *their* misfortunes with ridicule instead of pity.—I have observed, within this last week, one among them who seems more restlessly wretched than the rest. I remark him every day pass by the windows of the house where I live, with a little basket in one hand, and a staff in the other—his hood always concealing his face, and his tall figure bending as if weighed down by calamity. After the morning duties are over, I see him glide among the trees in the garden, or among the vines that clothe the declivity towards the village ; more than once he has come forth of an evening from the cloistered passages of the chapel, and, with solemn step, crossed near me to attend the last offices of the evening, when he hears the bell from the convent echo among the winding colonades. There is something particularly affecting to me, in beholding this solitary mourner—whose griefs, though they are probably of a different kind from mine, are possibly as poignant.—Perhaps he was once a gay and thoughtless inhabitant of the world.—He may have seen (for he does not appear to be a young man) these now deserted palaces blazing in the splendour of a voluptuous court. Among its vanished glories, he may have lost all he loved ; and he has now, it may be, no other consolation than visiting, in the *cimetière* of the chapel, the stone on which time is destroying even the sepulchral memorial of his beloved object.—My house is just like other French houses ; and its only recommendation to me is the melancholy sort of repose, and the solitary walks, which its immediate neighbourhood to the gardens of Meudon afford me. The windows command great part of the view between this place and Paris, to which it would be difficult for the pencil to do justice—with a pen, it were hopeless to attempt it. The first yellow tints of autumn are hardly stealing on the trees, increasing, however, where they have touched them, the beauty of the foliage; —the sky is delightfully serene ; and a sunset in the gardens here exceeds what I ever saw in England for warmth and brilliancy of colouring : no dew falls, even when the sun is gone, though we may call the evenings now autumnal evenings.—I shall probably meet my fellow-sufferer, for such I am sure he is, the solitary Capuchin. I have just seen him walk towards the palace garden. —Well !—and is there not satisfaction in beholding a being, who, whatever may have been his misfortunes, seems to have found consolation and fortitude in religion ? I have often entertained an half-formed wish that he would speak to me :—perhaps his own sufferings may have taught him that tender sympathy with the sufferings of others, which is often so soothing to the sick heart, and he might speak of peace to me !—I am sadly distressed here for want of books; the few which, with such a quantity of necessary baggage, I was able to bring with me, I have now exhausted; and though my

good friend, Monsieur Bergasse, has sent me some from Paris, they happen to be such as I cannot read with any pleasure. I have supposed it not impossible that the Monk might supply me from the library of his convent. This deficiency of books has compelled me to have recourse to my pen and my pencil, to beguile those hours, when my soul, sickening at the past, and recoiling from the future, would very fain lose its own mournful images in the witchery of fiction. I have found, however, a melancholy delight in describing these sufferings.—I usually take my evening seat on the flight of steps I have described to you.—Sometimes, when I am in more tranquil spirits, I sketch, in my portfolio, the wild flowers and weeds that grow among the buildings where I sit:—in some parts, ivy holds together the broken piles of brick, from whence the cement has fallen;—the stone-crop, and the toad-flax cover or creep among the masses of disjointed marble; several sorts of antirhinum still wave their pink and purple blossoms along the edges of the wall; and last night I observed mingled with them, a root of the field poppy, still in flower:—on the qualities of this plant I fell into a reverie, and the following little wild ode—almost, indeed, an impromptu—is what my contemplation produced.

ODE TO THE POPPY.*

Written by Mrs. O'Neil.

Not for the promise of the labor'd field,
Not for the good the yellow harvests yield,
I bend at Ceres' shrine;
For dull to humid eyes appear,
The golden glories of the year;
Alas!—a melancholy worship 's mine!

I hail the Goddess for her scarlet flower!
Thou brilliant weed,
Thou dost so far exceed
The richest gifts gay Flora can bestow;
Heedless I pass'd thee, in life's morning hour,
(Thou comforter of woe!)
'Till sorrow taught me to confess thy power.

In early days, when Fancy cheats,
A various wreath I wove;
Of laughing Spring's luxuriant sweets,
To deck ungrateful love:
The rose, or thorn, my numbers crown'd,
As Venus smil'd, or Venus frown'd;
But Love, and Joy, and all their train, are flown;
E'en languid Hope no more is mine,
And I will sing of thee alone;
Unless, perchance, the attributes of grief,
The cypress bud, and willow leaf,
Their pale, funereal foliage, blend with thine.
Hail, lovely blossom!—thou can'st ease
The wretched victims of disease;
Can'st close those weary eyes, in gentle sleep,
Which never open but to weep:—
For, oh! thy potent charm,
Can agonizing pain disarm;
Expel imperious Memory from her seat,
And bid the throbbing heart forget to beat.

Soul-soothing plant!—that can such blessings give,
By thee the mourner bears to live!
By thee the hopeless die!
Oh ever "friendly to despair,"
Might sorrow's palid votary dare,
Without a crime, that remedy implore,
Which bids the spirit from its bondage fly,
I'd court thy palliative aid no more;
No more I'd sue, that thou shouldst spread
Thy spell around my aching head,
But would conjure thee to impart,
Thy balsam for a broken heart;
And by thy soft Lethean power,
(Inestimable flower)
Burst these terrestial bonds, and other regions try.

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Our readers will remark, that this description of Meudon was written in Sept. 1791, when Mrs. C. Smith was an admirer of *French liberty*, —— which she then said, "must triumph, as it is the cause of truth, "reason, and humanity; notwithstanding "there are some among us who still cherish "the idea of our having a natural enemy in "the French nation; and that they are still "more naturally our foes, because they have "*dared to be freemen!!!*"

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PEASANTRY IN WESTPHALIA.

The following characteristics will continue to apply to the greater number of the Westphalian provinces, until the happy effects of a more enlightened plan for the management of parochial schools shall put to flight gross ignorance and barbarism.

In regard to manners, the peasants are far inferior to others of their rank in Germany. A most filthy style of living has become a second nature to them. They co-habit with their cattle, poultry, and hogs. Their rooms are very seldom ventilated by fresh air; and the clouds of smoke in winter, from lamps and other exhalations, are suf-

* This ode, though ushered into the literary world by Mrs. Charlotte Smith, was not written by her, but by Mrs. O'Neil, an intimate friend of hers.

focating. Hence arise various disorders; and the small-pox ravages like a pestilence. The higher order of farmers have all the pride of ancestry, and seize every opportunity of shewing their consequence. An inveterate stubbornness is the parent of innumerable quarrels and lawsuits; for prudent concessions are considered as disgraceful. The privileges of wedlock are granted before the parties are betrothed: separation seldom takes place; and infidelity does not often cause a divorce. Intemperance, and particularly inebriety are not to be withstood, especially at weddings, christenings, and house-warmings. They drink spirits like water, and often fall victims to apoplexy. They are very mistrustful of improvements, economical arrangements, and plans for public schools.

However, benevolence is a general trait in their character. The beggar is well received in every house; the proudest even think it an honour to perform the most menial offices for the poor, and there are instances of *twenty orphans* and more having been brought up by one person. Great shame is attached to public theft; but defrauding and overreaching are not so opprobrious. They have great veneration for public worship, and neither weather nor distance prevents their attendance; but education they have little regard for: the children are taken from school as soon as possible, and the peasant as unwillingly pays a shilling for a school-book as for a new version of the psalms. The children are generally suckled between two and three years; and they are inured to all kinds of hardships.

In disorders the peasants seldom apply to a regular apothecary, but rather trust to dame Nature, or to some quack, or horse-doctor, who fattens on their credulity. Many attempt their own cure: for a dysentery they drink spirits, or compound a strong mixture of goose-fat and rancid bacon; their grand specific, as a purgative, is brandy and aloes.

The most considerable expence incurred by a peasant is at the marriage of a child. Money is the scale he measures by; attachment is only collateral. All their relations, neighbours, and friends are invited, some days previous to the wedding. The guests assemble about nine in the morning, and the breakfast consists of soup, meat, and brandy. Dinner is served up about two, and begins with strong chicken-broth and ends with a thick rice soup. As brandy is not spared, the feast generally ends with bloody noses. The bridegroom is obliged to wait the whole day on his bride and the company. After dinner they dance. In the evening, the married women proceed to place on the bride's head the cap of wedlock, which is opposed for a long time by the young people in a most facetious manner. After this, each guest makes a present in money to the happy pair; sometimes household utensils and plate are added. Most marriages are celebrated in autumn after harvest. Monday is a day never chosen, it is *dies fatalis*: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays forebode happiness. Sometimes the bridegroom is rather severely cudgelled by his friends to teach him to feel, and not to beat his wife. In one province they have a strange custom of whirling about the bride on the crane which serves for hanging the pots over the fire; this is to teach her good housewifery.

Another great festival is the erection of a new house or the repairing of an old one. When the roof is got up, some young women bring a garland which one of the carpenters is to hang in a conspicuous part, and to make a speech in praise of the carpentery, &c. In many places this ceremony concludes with a spiritual hymn.

They are very superstitious, and attach great virtues to the figure of the cross. Strangers are never admitted into a house, before the master has made the sign of the cross, to protect his cattle. The sacramental bread is said to possess a magic power against all disorders. It is very unlucky to meet any person, or any cattle, for the first time, without invoking a blessing. Many peasants think they should reap no crop of flax, if the seed was not sown on St. Urban's day.

Wheat sown on a Saturday will prove burnt. Many an old woman hangs her husband's breeches, or cap, on a cow's horns as a cure. If a wedding-ring is lost, it betokens the early death or the infidelity of the wife. When a pregnant woman stands godmother, they say that either her child, or the infant baptized, will die soon. In many parts, the young women go on Christmas eve to the hen-house, and knock till the poultry are awakened; if a hen cackles first, they have no chance of being married that year; but if the cock crows their wishes will soon be fulfilled.

There are certain days which they consider as meteorological guides, *viz*, if it rains on the first of September, it will continue for a month. If it rains on St. John's day, and particularly on the following Sunday, it will not cease for a month. If it rains also on Ascension day, it will rain for a month.

Their language is quite a jargon, and very difficult. Each province, and even many villages, have a dialect strikingly different. Hence arises a great impediment to general improvement. Their teachers and judges speak a language foreign to the people; consequently, the strangest misunderstandings continually arise.

CONSTANTINOPOLITANA.

Constantinople is supplied with water by four aqueducts: that which is attributed to Justinian deserves attention by the boldness of its construction, the solidity of its masses, and the harmony of its proportions. It is wider at the base than above: and has two stories, consisting of four arcades each. A singularity, not known to exist elsewhere, is, that a man on horseback may ride the whole length of these arcades, as their openings respectively face each other. The whole of this structure is faced with hewn stone, and it is well preserved; the sultans being aware of the importance of supplying their imperial residence with water.

Ainali Kavak, near the arsenal, in the port of Constantinople, owes its name to a *glistening poplar tree*, of extraordinary dimensions, which formed an object of curiosity to the populace. Achmet III. having placed in this palace the looking-glasses of extraordinary beauty and magnitude, which had been presented to him by the Venetians in 1718, on the conclusion of a treaty of peace, by which they surrendered the Morea, this building acquired the name of "the Palace of the Looking Glasses"—which travellers not well-informed have thought to be the import of the appellation *Ainali Kavak*.

This palace, rendered illustrious by this species of tribute, has since been more than equally degraded by the ratification, on the part of the Turks, by the treaty which ceded the Crimea to Russia. Here also, a still more humiliating concession (according to Turkish manners, and etiquette) took place, as it is understood, by the express orders of Buonaparte. General Sebastiani, when charged with a letter from the first Consul to Selim III. refused to deliver it to any but to the Grand Seignior in person. It is well known, that the customs of the Porte do not permit any one to approach the Ottoman monarch wearing arms, or without a dress of honour, which the visitor has received from the wardrobe of the sultan. To violate these customs, Gen. Sebastiani left the pelisse of honour in which *he had been invested*, in the antichamber; and entered the hall of audience in the uniform of a French Hussar, of which the sword formed a part, of course. From this moment may be dated the downfall of Turkey. For it deserves notice, that every nation, which has in any degree conceded to the French, has been ruined: those only have escaped, which have maintained their inflexibility unimpaired. Soon after this humiliation, in which the Capitan Pacha, the favourite of Selim, was implicated, the sultan took a dislike to this palace, and transferred the scene of his enjoyments to *Beshik-Tasch.*

Constantinople is best seen from the tower of Leander. The island, on which this tower is built, is sometimes visited by the Grand Seignior, accompanied by his whole court in the most splendid barges. The barge of the monarch, as may be supposed, is the most magnificent; in this he reclines on a cushion; separated by a silver ballustrade from three great officers of state who sit facing him. Tents are erected on the island for his reception: he lands, takes a repast, says a prayer, and gives the signal for the commencement of the games. These consist of dances on ropes, extended from one hill to another, or from the plain to the summit of the hill. Then follow wrestlings, of the nature of those established among the ancient Greeks. These however, are suspended, before the antagonists become heated to any considerable degree by contest. The victors receive from his highness a few sequins by way of reward. Bear-baitings follow; but they are such as would be thought uninteresting by British spectators; neither are they comparable to the bull-fights of Spain. Both dogs and bear are *muzzled*; so that the utmost in the power of either is to worry, perhaps to roll over, each other. Such are the enjoyments and pastimes of the descendants of Othman.

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*** If any of our readers wish to know what importance the Turks attach to the custom of going *unarmed* into the presence of the Grand Seignior, they may see an instance of it in their conduct to M. de Feriol, ambassador from Louis XIV. *Long* swords being then in fashion, he could not conceal his weapon; and so many snatches at it were made to obtain it from him, as he walked, after he was clothed with the pelisse, that he turned about in great wrath, threw down his garb of honour on the floor, and quitted the palace, with all his people, unattended by any Turkish followers, because he had not seen the sultan.—A later (French) ambassador, when *short* swords were in fashion, concealed his weapon under the skirts of his clothes, and more effectually still under his pelisse;—afterwards he boasted of the trick he had put on Turkish etiquette and scrutinization. So much for Gallic *loyauté* and *finesse!* The spirit of the Turks, which in the first case admitted of no deviation from their usages, forms a perfect contrast to that which allowed 600 Russian cavalry *with swords drawn*, to parade in Constantinople: and that which allowed Sebastiani to *wear his sword* at *Ainali Kavak.*

THE GATHERER.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—WOTTON.

No. XV.

The Earth an Animal.

Very curious was that idea of the ancients, that the globe (and other globes, the planets, &c. also) was *an animal:* they differed indeed as to the species of animal which they supposed it to be, but they found, (or made) many resemblances. The forests with their lofty trees were analogous to the hairy or furred coat of animals: the water of the ocean was nothing else than perspiration: earthquakes were shiverings, the fore-runners of fever: volcanoes were boils, and blains indicative of heats and eruptions: new islands were breakings out, or perhaps warts and excrescences; or, if mountainous, wens and tumours. A few years ago sundry French *savans* revived this doctrine. Desaudrais supported the opinion that all great globes, the sun, the planets and the earth included, were particular species of animals. Patrin thought that the terrestrial globe has certainly *an organic action*; but that its organization is *neither that of an animal, nor that of a vegetable:* but it is *that of a world.* Even De la Metherie in his "Principles of Natural Philosophy," adopted this opinion, which he says was admitted by the whole of *learned* antiquity. This has however had its fashion in France; and though the sentiment be obstinately retained by a few, yet the current of opinion now sets in another direction.

May this hypothesis however, justify a further thought?—It is well known, that every plant has its peculiar insects which feed on it, and some are born, live and die on the same leaf, or branch, or tree; these receive the name of plant *lice:* in like manner, every animal is infested by its own peculiar insect; of these some are creepers, others are jumpers. What a variety of insects peoples the shaggy fur of this peculiar animal the globe! To speculate only on the human kind; are not some men wasps, and others house bugs? Have we not human muckworms and glow-worms?—cock chafers and caterpillars? — butterflies and ladybirds? — silkworms and lanthorn flies? The courtier is a spider "who lays hold with his hands and is in king's palaces:"—Lord —— is "a horseleech crying *give! give!*"—What is the legion of honour? A swarm of gnats and musquitoes: what are the Corsican's dukes? Gadflies and hornets: what are the Corsican's kings? Ephemeræ, who, from crawling on the ground, have changed their coats, and now buzz in the air: what is the Corsican their lord and master, their emperor and king?—Alas! after all his leapings and skippings, yea and his bouncings and backbitings, also, the emperor of France, and king of Italy, the Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, the wearer of the iron crown, the fabricator of the code Napoleon, is but an insect,—a blood thirsty *flea!*

.....

Ambidexter:

The Creed of a Jesuitical Catholic,

Which being repeated according to the sentiments marked in Italics, (half the verse) or according to the sentiments marked in Roman letters, (the other half of the verse) or according to the import of the whole verse, makes different, and contradictory senses.

"*I hold for faith* what England's church allows
"*What Rome's church saith,* my conscience disavows:
"*Where the king is head,* the flock can take no shame:
"*The flock's misled,* who hold the Pope supreme;
"*Where the altar's drest,* the worship's scarce divine:
"*The people's blest,* whose table's bread and wine:
"*He is an ass,* who their communion flies:
"*Who shuns the mass,* is catholic and wise."

The latter is equally compliant.

Pro fide teneo sanâ, quæ docet Anglicana;
Affirmat quæ Romana, videntur mihi vana:
Supremus quando rex est, tum plebs est fortunata:
- - - - - - - - - -
Altare cum ornatur communio fit inanis:
Populus tum beatur, cum mensa, vinum, panis:
Asini nomen meruit, hunc movem qui non capit:
Messam qui deseruit, catholicus est et sapit.

To this ingenious combination may properly be added the famous verse, which according to its pronunciation, *advised* or *reprobated* the death of the king.

Occidere regem nolo timere bonum est.

But if this be read

Occidere regem nolo, timere bonum est,

it expressly contradicts the former proposition.

This *ambidexter* verse has been not unhappily rendered into English, by Fuller,

To kill the king fear not to do it is good.

otherwise:

To kill the king fear; not to do it is good.

This evasion is said to have been sent to the English barons, at that time in arms against their sovereign, by a bishop to whom they applied for advice, how to act respecting his majesty. The bishop by this salvo might quiet his conscience; but he lost his honour, as a man, a churchman, and a patriot.

Fever in Fashion; the Perfection of Health.

Doctor Judel—(who does not know Doctor Judel, physician of Montpelier?)—has lately published at Paris a singular, a curious, an important performance, under the title of "Considerations on Fever." The purpose of the learned doctor is to prove that *fever* is the criterion of health:—that for a person to be in *perfect* health, he must have fever: that the discovery of Peruvian bark, as an antidote to fever, is the greatest calamity of the human race, and that all febrifuges ought to be, must be, shall be, banished from the Pharmacopeia. What more dignified by antiquity of origin, than fever? With the birth of the world fever was born. Fever enters as an essential, a constituent part into the grand plan of nature. Adam and Eve;—fever: Noah, David and Solomon;—fever. Among the Greeks and Romans, fever was a divinity; they erected altars to fever, and the learned have discovered inscriptions in honour of "*divine fever:*" "*most holy fever:*" "*great fever.*" The doctor demonstrates that the ancients had more wisdom than the moderns, in thus expressing their acknowledgements to fever: whereas, ingratitude to this most sovereign divinity, is one among many of the marks of reprobation affixed—*branded* on the foreheads—of this degenerate generation.

The doctor also accuses us of ingratitude to the very stars of heaven, which, are, he says, continually raining down upon us celestial influences! emanations! and donations! They determine our affections, our health, our diseases: they regulate sublunary affairs: calms and qualms, incidents and accidents, passions and compassions: yet we pay them no homage! yet we absolutely disregard them! Insensate crowd! Undistinguishing mortals!—But, at this we need not wonder; neither need the doctor exclaim;—for of what may not those be supposed capable, who pay no adoration to fever, nor cultivate the smallest respect for that criterion, that demonstration, that *acme* of perfect health?

.....

Popish power in Purgatory anciently, in favour of customers, in the remission-of-sins line of business.

Inscription in the Chapel of Macclesfield.

"The p'don for saying of v pater nost' and v aves and a cred is XXVI thousand yeres, and XXVI dayes of p'don"—!!!!!!

Inscriptions of the like nature were formerly set up in most of our parish churches, &c. what a happiness to be delivered from so absurd a superstition!—though it must be owned, that such as refused to obtain so great a favour, at so small an expence of breath and patience, deserved to be marked as hard-hearted Jews, rather than Chrisians.

PRESENT STATE OF THE INTERIOR OF FRANCE.

If the following communication had appeared originally in the LITERARY PANORAMA, a number of politicians would have taken advantage of our *Anti-Corsicanism*, to exclaim against it as "partial, incredible! seen through the mist of British spleen!" Happily for our reputation they would not have doubted its authenticity: but whatever could be questioned, and much more than ought to be questioned, they would have demurred to, as exaggerated. We therefore avail ourselves of the following statement of facts (*which, from our own private information, we know to be true*) as it is given in the Morning Chronicle of Wednesday, November 15th, No. 12,641. We presume that the authority of that paper on a statement of this description is perfectly unimpeachable.

A particular detail of the PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE, written by a Gentleman who has had the best means of observation, and *upon whose authority we can implicitly rely*.—The following is the substance of his private letter to us:—

"———, *4th Nov.* 1809.

"Buonaparte passed through Meaux, on the 26th October, at three o'clock; he appeared unusually pale and fatigued; a handkerchief was tied round his head; on a faint cry of *Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur!* he scarcely nodded his head. His baggage was on its route for Bayonne—troops marching from all parts of the North to Spain. He goes after the meeting of the Senate. Joseph Bonaparte is to be King of Italy. Spain to be treated as a conquered country, and divided into twelve Governments.

"Beauharnois is to be King of Poland; that part lately wrested from the Austrians to form a part of the kingdom.

"Not a light more than the ordinary lamps was seen at Paris on the announcing of peace, although the *Moniteur* boasted of a general joy and illumination; no such thing: the Parisians are as indifferent to any peace on the Continent as the Khan of Tartary. They complain loudly of the Corsican's ambition; pray for peace with England, with whom they *are not enemies. It is the Corsican himself,* and those who are enjoying military rank and places, that are for war; but they wish for repose. *There is no commerce;* Paris presents perfectly splendid misery; a few carriages, and those by no means convey any great idea of riches. Every trader

readily abates his merchandize 25 or 30 per-cent. for ready money. Coffee, sugar, cloth, all cotton manufactures, augment amazingly in price. *The theatres not half full*, excepting the pit. *Bills are stuck up every night at St. Cloud, Malmaison, and in the streets, that the police are employed taking down.* The farmers ruined, cannot pay their servants or their labourers, but in kind, wheat being so cheap and so plentiful. Where they dare speak, I never was witness to so much discontent, in every department: and this new call of 36,000 men (which will be treble) has filled up their cup of sorrow. *The flower of the army is cut off.* Of the Imperial Guard not one out of ten, that left Paris in April last, has returned without loss of limb or severely wounded: the privates and subaltern officers speak freely. His army is composed of thousands of Prussians, whom he took prisoners, and never suffered to return, in violation of the treaty of peace. The conscripts wound and maim themselves to prevent serving.

" The new public works are not paid for; the person who is repairing the Thuilleries, &c. has not been paid a sous since two years, and then in government bonds at more than 12 per cent. discount.

" Sir Thomas Lavie was thrown into prison, and conveyed at four in the morning to St. Menehould, a small fortification near Verdun; his papers seized, and no one knew for why—a most wicked breach of good faith, almost as wicked as our detention by the Corsican. They treat our prisoners with uncommon cruelty; thumb-screwed, a chain round their necks and bodies, conducted from brigade to brigade; nothing but bread, no wine, no beer, no meat, oftentimes without straw, and put into dungeons full of water; chained often with galley slaves or other criminals. This severity has forced many to enter into their service; 600 already clothed and armed, passed through Meaux for Bayonne. They swore to me they would desert; above 30 had. I am sure, poor fellows, they entered into the service with no other view than running away; but, alas! I fear they will never succeed.

" A transport about the end of August foundered on her return from Lisbon, commanded by a captain Collins. He took to his boats; one with five, the other, himself, wife, and seven sailors; the former upset close to them, and all perished. A very heavy gale, neither water nor provisions, expecting to be upset every moment. Finding it was impossible to fetch the Channel, they bore up for the French coast, and arrived near Brest, having suffered dreadfully; their tongues so swollen they could not put them out of their mouths. They were considered as prisoners of war, treated with great humanity by Caffarelli, the minister of marine, and his wife; but after that they were conducted from brigade, lodged in the most horrid prisons, and only allowed to go four leagues a day. Often was Collins obliged to stand with his knife drawn, to protect his young wife, not nineteen, from insult. Above three weeks were they before they arrived at Verdun.

" This, unhappily, is not the only instance of their barbarity towards all prisoners, women as well as men."

MANNER OF THE TYROLESE DEFENDING THE PASSES OF THEIR COUNTRY.

The following particulars of Lefebre's expedition against the Tyrol, in August last, have been transmitted by a Saxon Major, who escaped from the destruction of those terrible days.

" We had penetrated to Inspruck without great resistance; and although much was every where talked of about the Tyrolese, stationed upon and round the Brenner, yet we gave little credit to it, thinking the rebels had been dispersed by a short cannonade: and we were already considering ourselves as conquerors. Our entrance into the passes of the Brenner was only opposed by a small corps, which continued falling back, after a smart resistance. Among others, I perceived a man, full 80 years old, posted against the side of a rock, and sending death amongst our ranks with every shot. Upon the Bavarians descending from behind to make him prisoner, he shouted aloud, *hurrah!* killed the first man, seized the second by the collar, and with the ejaculation, *in the name of God!* precipitated himself with him into the abyss below.

" Marching onwards, we heard resound from the summit of a high rock: " *Steven! shall I chop it off yet?* " to which a loud " *No,*" replied from the opposite side. This was reported to the duke of Dantzic, who, notwithstanding, ordered us to advance; but at the same time he prudently withdrew from the centre to the rear. The van, consisting of 4000 Bavarians, had just clambered up a deep ravine, when we again heard halloo'd over our heads: *In the name of the most holy Trinity!* Our terror was completed by the reply that immediately followed:—*In the name of the most holy Trinity! Cut all loose above!* 'Ere a minute had elapsed were thousands of my comrades in arms crushed, buried, and overwhelmed, by an incredible heap of broken rocks, stones and trees, hurled down upon us from the top of the mountains. All of us were *petrified.* Every one fled as he could; but at that moment a shower of balls from the Tyrolese, who now rushed from the surrounding mountains, in immense numbers, and among them boys and girls of

ten and twelve years of age, killed or wounded a great many of us. It was not till we had left these fatal mountains six leagues behind us, that we were re-assembled by the Duke, and formed into six columns. Soon after appeared the Tyrolese, headed by Hofer the innkeeper. After a short address from their chief, they gave a general fire, flung their rifles aside, and rushed upon our bayonets with only their clenched fists. Nothing could withstand their impetuosity. They darted at our feet, pushed us down, pulled us down, strangled us, wrenched the arms frem our hands; and, like enraged lions, killed all—French, Bavarians, and Saxons, that did not cry for quarter! By doing so, I, with 300 men, was spared, and set at liberty.

"When all lay dead around, and the victory was completed, the Tyrolese, as if moved by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and poured forth the thanks of their hearts to Heaven, in the open air, a scene so awful, so solemn, that it will never fade from my remembrance. I could not but join in their devotion, and never in my life I suppose did I pray more fervently."

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF JAMES ELPHINSTON, Esq.

A life spent in promoting religion, virtue, and learning, extending to within twelve years of a century, and that century the eighteenth, cannot fail to be replete with instruction and interest. Could the habits of the man, whose name stands at the head of this memoir, be traced in detail; could his actions, his sentiments, his motives, his studies, and avocations, be investigated through the various stages of his earthly existence, the result would probably afford the volumes of biography one of their greatest ornaments, as it would present a complete career of utility and wisdom; of piety mingling with cheerfulness; of glowing affections subsiding into resignation by the influence of eternal hopes; of native simplicity in union with greatness of mind. Much as such a memoir is to be wished for, the author of the present tribute to the memory of Mr. Elphinston not only feels himself unequal to the task, but has not the means of accomplishing it; yet, from a long personal knowledge of him, and from materials supported by concurrent testimonies, he will attempt to collect such facts, and to record such opinions and sentiments, as may afford a striking resemblance of the venerated friend whose memory he wished to have seen preserved by an abler hand.*

James Elphinston was born at Edinburgh Dec. 6th, 1721. He was son of the Rev. William Elphinston; his mother's maiden name was Honeyman; she was daughter of the minister of Kinef, and a niece of Dr. Honeyman, bishop of Orkney. By the marriage of his sister with the late William Strahan, Esq. the king's printer, he was uncle to the Rev. Dr. George Strahan, vicar of Islington, and of Cranham, and prebendary of Rochester; to the present Andrew Strahan, Esq. M. P. who succeeded his father as his majesty's printer; to the late Mrs. Spottiswoode, the wife of John Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode in Scotland; and to the late Mrs. Johnston, the wife of Andrew Johnston, Esq. father of the present Gen. Johnston, and of Sir Alex. Munro.

Mr. Elphinston received his education at the High School of Edinburgh, which for many generations has been among the most celebrated in the British empire for learning, and for the eminent scholars it has produced. While he was there Mr. Ale-

* The Rev. William Hawtayne, rector of Elstree in Hertfordshire, one of his most esteemed friends and who had been his pupil, whose permission, had he not left England, I have no doubt I should have received, to throw into a note the following extract of his answer to a letter requesting him to compose a memoir of Mr. E.:—

"It would certainly afford me a sincere pleasure to manifest the regard I had for our departed friend, as well as to pay every attention in my power to his estimable and exemplary widow. But I feel that neither my talents nor habits would enable me to do him justice in the way you mention. A sketch of Mr. Elphinston's life might embrace many topics, and might make a reference to his works absolutely necessary; at least very desirable. That at once would be a bar to my undertaking the office in my present state of exile. Perhaps the most striking feature in his character was his piety, his integrity, and his ardent attachment to the religion and the laws of his country. He was the lover of his king, and the friend of mankind; and, whatever might have been his foibles, they were lost in the counterbalance of his virtues. Such, indeed, was my constant opinion of him, and I always felt myself highly gratified when I thought I had obtained his approbation. It is perhaps true, that I had seen more of him than you, but I do not know that that could give me any advantage; for those, who had known him for a time, might have known him always—so simple were his manners, and so undeviating his rectitude. Though much might be said on this score, I think it would be impossible to pass over a mention of his literary merits, and those genuine traits of character which he has himself given in his correspondence. I am entirely without assistance of this kind."

ander Findlater was the master of it, to whom he paid a tribute, which deserves to be recorded, not only for the beauty and grateful spirit it displays, but for the extraordinay resemblance it bears to the writer of it, who at the time, was himself the master of a school, and may be said to have drawn his own likeness while he thought he was painting only that of his tutor. It is addressed in a letter to one of his schoolfellows, and is as follows :

" Nor reflects it common honour on our early education, that, at the distance of seven and thirty years, one half of so numerous a class of schoolfellows should be still in full health and activity ; and that two and forty years, which have connected its members, have never been able to disunite any two, or to fix a stain upon any one of them !

" But while we thus demonstrate a virtuous education to be the source of lasting health and happiness, as well as of endless friendship, can we withhold the tear due to the living and the dead? Above all, to the memory of such a master, as, I am persuaded, none of us has elsewhere found ? His success evinced at once his ability and care. His ruling passion, was, indeed, the success of his scholars ; of which he gave a signal instance in the year 1731 or 1732, when, in the name of ten of them, he published, after some provocation, a literary challenge, which the crowded and thence glaring school of Dalkeith was much too wise to accept.

" But, when I think of his kindness and impartiality, his steadiness and modesty, his prudence and his piety ; when memory proves unable to retrace one defect or one excess in his conduct, one ungoverned passion, or one unguarded word, during the happy course of a tuition to which I owe my little all, I cannot but look back with grateful veneration, and, gazing at a star of such magnitude, hide my diminished head."

From the High School it is presumed Mr. Elphinston went to the college of Edinburgh ; as he mentions in one of his letters, a recollection from college, where, or soon after he left it, he became the tutor of lord Blantyre. He took a pleasure in boasting of being a tutor when he was scarcely seventeen years old.

About the time he came of age he was introduced to the celebrated historian Carte, whom he accompanied in a tour through Holland and Brabant to Paris, where he remained sometime an inmate in the house of his fellow-traveller and friend. Here he received great civilities, and perfected his knowledge and practice of the French language, in which he not only conversed, but wrote both in prose and verse, with the facility and elegance of the most accomplished natives. On the death of Mr. Carte ten years after, Mr. Elphinston mentioned him in the following manner in a letter to a friend : " You will, I am sure, condole with me on the loss of my valuable friend, Mr. Carte. He was in London some weeks ago, preparing for the publication of his fourth volume. He was most cordial good company. But he breathed no less benefit to the public than to his friends. He told me, that, after finishing his history, when he could play with his time, as he phrased it, he meant to animadvert upon Lord Bolingbroke. Though this last must fall by his own inconsistence, what has England not lost in her historian ! and how light to me, in comparison, was the group of deaths, that crowded upon us in one morning, which separately might have claimed a tear, but which were all swallowed up in Mr. Carte's !"

On Mr. Elphinston's leaving France, he immediately repaired to his native country. His worldly circumstances, fortunately for many, were such as rendered it necessary for him to employ his talents and attainments with a view to his support ; and soon after his return to Scotland, he became an inmate in the family of James Moray, Esq. of Abercairny in Perthshire, to whose eldest son he was tutor, and who, it appears from a letter of his mother's, had become his patron at that early period of his life. The manner in which she mentions it gives a pleasing idea of patronage : " I heartily bless God for your safety and welfare, and that you enjoy the good company of your patron, which I know you so much wished and longed for." The patronage that excites such longing is truly delightful and noble ; it at once stamps a character of worth on the protected, and of good sense and amiable feelings on the protector. How long Mr. E. remained at Abercairny is uncertain ; but, in the year 1750, he appears at Edinburgh taking an active part in the circulation of Dr. Johnson's Rambler, the numbers of which, with the author's concurrence, he republished in Scotland, adding a translation of many of the mottoes by himself. As the advertisement by which he announced the publication, June 1, 1750, cannot but be considered at this day as a curious document, and as it presents no inconsiderable trait of the character of the editor, the insertion of it here will not be deemed irrevelant. It was found in print among his papers ; and opposite to the word " Edinburgh," the date of June 1, 1750, is written in his own hand.

" Just published, on a fine writing paper, and in a small octavo size, fit for binding in pocket volumes, the Rambler. To be continued on Tuesdays and Fridays. *Nullius addictus*, &c. Edinburgh. Printed for the author : sold by W. Gordon, and C. Wright, at their shops in the Parliament Close, price

one penny each number; and regularly delivered to subscribers in town, or sent to the country by post.

"This paper, which lately began its course at London, seems very happily calculated, after the manner of the "Spectator," in a variety of *moral* and *critical* essays, equally solid and agreeable, to improve taste while it entertains it, to expose vice with all the force of ridicule as well as of argument, and to set forth virtue in all her charms. This being the sole design of the "Rambler," he never ranges in the regions of politics, and conveys neither news nor advertisements. The reception he has met with in his native country, and which he must indeed meet with wherever learning and knowledge, digested by genius and virtue, wherever delicacy of sentiment, or beauty of style, is admired, flatters his Scottish editor, that he introduces to his countrymen no unacceptable acquaintance, by having prevailed with this new writer, 'blessed (as the Remembrancer justly paints him) with a vigorous imagination, under the restraint of a classical judgment, and master of all the charms and graces of expression,' to renew in Scotland his Rambles at half the London price."

Johnson was highly gratified with the successful zeal of his friend, and transcribed the mottoes for the numbers of the English edition when published in volumes, affixing the name of the translator, which has been continued in every subsequent edition.

In the year 1750 Mr. Elphinston, while residing in Edinburgh lost his mother, of whose death he gave a very affecting account in a letter to his sister, Mrs. Strahan, then living in London. This being shown to Johnson brought tears to his eyes, and produced from his pen one of the most beautiful letters of condolence ever written. It is published among his works. This debt Mr. E. had a melancholy opportunity of repaying about two years after, when Johnson lost his wife, and again in 1759, on the death of his mother, nor was it paid in coin less sterling.*

In 1751 he married Miss Gordon, the daughter of a brother of General Gordon of Auchintoul, and grand-daughter of Lord Auchintoul, one of the senators of the college of justice before the revolution of 1688. About two years after his marriage Mr. Elphinston left Scotland, and fixed his abode near the metropolis of England; first at Brompton, and afterwards at Kensington, where for many years he kept a school in a large and elegant house opposite to the King's gardens, and which at that time stood the first in entering Kensington. This noble mansion has since not only been hid by new houses, some of which stand upon the old play-ground, but defaced by the blocking up of the handsome bow-windows belonging to the once elegant ball-room at the top of the eastern division of the house.

On that site of learning, Mr. Elphinston not only infused knowledge, taste, and virtue into the minds and hearts of his pupils, but seized every opportunity of sacrificing to the Muses himself, and of extending instruction and service to the larger circle of the world. In the year 1753 he made a poetical version of the younger Racine's celebrated poem of "Religion," which, at the suggestion of Richardson, the amiable author of Clarissa, &c, he sent to the author of the "Night Thoughts," whose applause it received, both for the utility of the work and the spirit of the translation. Finding no "English Grammar" of which he could approve, he about this time composed one himself for the use of his pupils, which he afterwards published in two duodecimo volumes. In 1763 he published his poem intitled "Education." It is a complete plan of reason detailed in spirited verse, and evinces not only the just ideas he had conceived of the office of tutor, which he had then adopted, but his powers to execute it.

"Of all the arts that honour human kind,
The first must be the culture of the mind
And, of the objects that our care employ,
The most momentous is the rising boy.
How then to form the infant head and heart,
To mould the outward with the inward part,
To trace young genius from its latent springs,
T'explore what each denies, and what it brings,
T'improve the pow'rs, as nature bids them play,
To make the passions own bland reason's sway,
To rear the child to youth, the youth to man,
Be my advent'rous theme."——

The purity of his plan, and, at the same time, the independence of his mind in the execution of it, may be contemplated with pleasure in the two following extracts from his correspondence: the first is in answer to a gentleman requesting his opinion respecting the education and choice of a profession for his grandson; the second is to a baronet whose grandson was under his tuition, and who required very frequent accounts of his progress:

"If you mean to make him a scholar, and to fit him for any profession or state of life that requires the qualifications of a gentleman, he must, I think, Sir, apply himself for some years to the four languages, English, French Latin, and Greek; and the fundamental knowledge they convey: more years however or fewer, according to the two above-hinted requisites, and to the method, as well as

* These letters will be given in our next number.

situation, in which that fourfold study is pursued. Then, and not till then, seems the time for philosophy and mathematics, for drawing, fencing, and the other accomplishments, at once of the body and the mind. Dancing may, or may not, accompany the languages. History with her handmaids, geography and chronology, never must be parted from them. Nor should the manual part of writing be neglected, while thought and style are gradually formed from translation to composition; and while a regular course of arithmetic prepares for the mathematics.

"Numberless, indeed, and nameless, are the attentions due to the formation, internal and external, of a young gentleman, not only for the immediate conveyance of knowledge and good habit, but for rendering them effectual in future life. To this end, nature must be candidly consulted, for the manner in which she may be best modelled, towards that profession or pursuit, which she alone can safely direct.

"Every considerate person must allow, Sir, with you, the native as much the most important tongue, as others, however excellent, are chiefly to be studied for her sake: and no living language is acquirable in such easy purity, as in that part of the native country, where it is most politely and purely spoken. You must not wonder, if, among the various languages, ancient and modern, I deal in, I bestow my first and constant care on our own; or if I deem my situation, as in all else, so peculiarly in this adapted to the education of my young countrymen."

The other passage referred to is as follows:

"On your return to town I make no doubt of affording so candid a judge, all manner of satisfaction; as I have always been ambitious of the scrutiny of the knowing: because, though they have the most extensive ideas of perfection, and thence the most ardent desire towards its attainment, yet they too best see what steps have been taken, and how far weak humanity, in her best exertions, can go.

"To promise weekly letters, Sir, you know it impossible, but you will ever find me more ready to perform than to promise. If my pupils cannot satisfy without weekly interruption, it is certain they never will satisfy: for neither they, nor I, can do many things at once. As for the mamma's contriving avocations, that in visits the young gentleman may, by stolen letters, too careless or too something perhaps to be called his own, expose either himself or his master, what can be the tendency, if not that the child shall learn to distrust or to impose upon him, in whom (if deserving the name of a master) his confidence should be fixed as in a parent, and thence naturally to distrust and impose on the rest of mankind, while such very tendency tells him, that he cannot confide in himself.

"Nor need I now, Sir, repeat my fond opinion of your most amiable and most hopeful grandchild, who, if he have but common justice done him, will make the figure, (nay attain the happiness temporal and eternal) that you wish. If I continue to enjoy the honour of his tuition, I must have it in my own way; which, I am proud to know, is, in every important part, entirely coincident with yours. And, indeed, Sir, he who has any eyes must see for himself, and he who has no eyes must not surely be honoured with the highest human trust, which I think you have laid, however undeservedly, on your, &c."

What can be more admirable than this readiness to shew that he understood his duty, combined with a firmness not to be shaken by interested motives into servile compliances? No man was ever more faithful, competent, or indefatigable in the trust he had undertaken, and the disinterested spirit with which he performed it was but too clearly manifested by his having amassed no fortune when he relinquished it, though his habits had always been those of economy and temperance. It was impossible for a man like Mr. Elphinston to live at Kensington without adding to the number of his friends that great character, then rector of the parish, Dr. Jortin. It has always been a boast of the writer of this memoir, that, from his situation as a pupil of Mr. E. he had the honour of being presented to Dr. Jortin, Dr. Franklin, and Dr. Johnson; a triumvirate not easily matched. The death of Jortin in 1770 was severely felt by Mr. Elphinston.

Mr. Elphinston was always a ready champion in the cause of innocence. Among other occasions, one that happened while he resided at Kensington, was extraordinary. During the mayoralty of the famous John Wilkes, one William Gibbs, a parishioner of Kensington, was accused by a worthless fellow of having robbed him on the highway, was tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty. In spite of this, on inquiry made by the inhabitants of the parish, the innocence of the man was clearly established; and he was proved to have been elsewhere at the time of the alledged robbery. In consequence of this, a petition was drawn up for him and signed by the inhabitants; but Mr. Elphinston, not satisfied with being among the subscribers of the petition, wrote a letter to Wilkes, in which he stated the grounds, that manifested the man's innocence, with convincing perspicuity. The letter is extant, and reflects the highest honour on the writer. He was successful; but Gibbs had lost his health in prison, and died soon after his liberation. In March, 1776, Mr. Elphinston gave up his school, but continued to reside in the same house at Kensington, for some

time longer, employing himself in a translation of Martial, the proposals for publishing which he now began to circulate. He removed from Kensington in 1778, and in the same year lost his wife. His grief on that event was deep. "Such a loss," as Dr. J. wrote to him on the occasion, "lacerates the mind, and breaks the whole system of purposes and hopes. It leaves a dismal vacuity in life that affords nothing on which the affections can fix, or to which endeavour may be directed." It is remarkable how ingenious grief is, in starting accusations of deficiency towards a beloved object torn away from all future attentions. In a letter to his nephew he says: "Though I flattered myself that I was neither inattentive, nor insensible to what I enjoyed, various and poignant are the regrets I now feel, when I reflect how imperfectly I promoted the happiness of her I certainly held dearest on earth, and how often I rather intended than administered the numberless assiduities, indispensible to the comfort of one who composed every comfort to me." The consolation and affection he received from his friends, and the accession of subscriptions to his translation of Martial, conspired to draw him from despondence; and being advised to visit Scotland, he gave up his residence in London, disposed of his furniture, and in a short time set out on his journey. In Scotland he received numberless civilities, and there was a talk among his friends of the necessity of establishing a professorship of the English language at the university of Edinburgh, with a wish that he should fill the chair. The idea had been suggested by Mr. (soon after) Sir J. Sinclair of Albin. The lord chief baron Montgomery, Dr. Robertson the historiographer of Scotland, the earl of Dalhousie, who had been Mr. E's pupil, Lord Elphinston, and others consulted on the subject; but it fell to the ground, and in the autumn of 1779 he returned to London, having previously given a course of lectures on the English language, first at Edinburgh, and then in the public hall at the University of Glasgow. He now published his system of orthography under the title of "Propriety ascertained in her Picture," and determined to support his theory by practice, to make an effort to change the whole system of etymology for that of analogy, to set derivation at defiance, and create a revolution in favour of pronunciation; or, in his own words, *to make orthography the mirror of orthoepy*. From this time during the rest of his life, whatever he published or wrote was committed to paper in his new mode of spelling. Though a bold, romantic, perhaps impossible scheme, it is the less to be wondered at when we consider that the early and great object of its author's philological pursuits was to establish on a settled basis the orthoëpy of the English language, an attempt that offered but little hope of success while the form in which the sounds of words were printed remained in its unsettled state, depending neither entirely on etymology nor analogy, but founded as it certainly is on heterogeneous and arbitrary customs, without principle and without rule. The recorder of this plan is far from defending it; not, however, because he thinks it irrational, but because he believes it impracticable; and he therefore regrets that it was attempted by one whose complete knowledge of the English tongue might have been turned to the greatest advantage in other branches of philological disquisition. Nor is it to be denied that, while Dr. Franklin was his great, if not his only supporter, in his new system, Dr. Johnson, and other friends who respected and loved him, saw with pain that he not only lost his time but injured his purse. But Mr. Elphinston was a Quixote in whatever he judged right: in religion, in virtue, in benevolent interference, the force of custom or a host of foes made no impression upon him; the only question with him was, *should it be, or should it not be?* Such a man might be foiled in an attempt, but was not likely to be diverted from one in which he thought *right* was to be supported against *wrong*. The worst that can be said of his perseverance in so hopeless a pursuit is, that it was a foible by which he injured no one but himself. Painful, indeed, it is to think, that a man of such merit and virtue should, by a well-meant undertaking, contract means of comfort already too narrow: but in Mr. Elphinston's case, this pain is compensated to the observer by contemplating the rectitude of soul, and the perseverance in frugality, that preserved his mind untainted and unbroken. He lived without incurring embarrassment, and supported by conscience and temperance, health and spirits never forsook him to the last day of his life. In his sister and brother-in-law he had real friends; but the open sincerity of Mr. Strahan, in giving his opinion of Mr. E.'s scheme, and the spirit of the latter, who defended his own judgment, created a difference which at one time wore the appearance, without having the reality, of alienation, as was fully proved. Mr. S. died in 1785, and bequeathed to Mr. Elphinston 20 guineas for mourning, one hundred pounds in ready money, and one hundred per annum. Mr. E. expressed himself "deeply sensible of a generosity, though not then first demonstrated, never before fully known." His sister survived her husband about a month, and by her will left her brother two hundred per annum more. Noble spirits! ye have now received him in the mansions of bliss, where your generosity is unceasingly repaid with a glorious and eternal

interest. If the voice of a mortal can accompany an angel through the everlasting gates, receive with his heavenly the earthly tribute, of one who now wafts it as his pen records your worth!

Mr. Elphinston was no solitary being: a more social or affectionate heart never beat. Being now easy in his circumstances, he espoused a lady, who, though many years younger than himself, had the discernment to appreciate the merits both of his head and heart, (October 6, 1785) Miss Falconer, the daughter of the Rev. James Falconer, and the niece of Bishop Falconer. A happier marriage, as proved by an experience of four and twenty years, has seldom been celebrated.

Soon after their marriage, the brother of Mrs. E. in a voyage to India, wrote a letter to his sister which was to have been sent by a vessel met at sea, but he finished it too late: the vessel was under weigh: on this he consigned the letter to an empty bottle, which he corked, and threw overboard. It was picked up nine months after the date of it by some fishermen on the coast of Normandy near Bayeux. This circumstance, apparently trivial, proved of great importance in the life of Mr. E. as it was the cause of a friendship with M. de Delleville, the judge of the admiralty at Bayeux, from which he received much gratification. Besides this, it appears to have afforded the celebrated St. Pierre some argument in favour of his visionary system respecting the tides.*

In the year 1787, Mr. E. once more visited Scotland, where he was again received with affection and respect: after a short stay, he returned to England, and fixed his residence at Islington, where he continued for some years, cultivating friendship by social intercourse and epistolary correspondence, and where, having preserved a large collection of letters during the space of 40 years, he amused himself in his leisure with arranging and publishing a selection of them.

In the spring of 1792, drawn by friendship, he removed from Islington to Elstree, Herts, where his time was devoted to the same rational enjoyments, friendship, conversation, and letters, where old age gradually, and not uneasily, advanced upon him; and where, reposing on the affection, and supported by the increasing assiduity of an amiable and exemplary wife, he lingered cheerfully on the verge of eternity, prepared, if ever man was, to obey with equal chcerfulness the summons to pass it.

About three years ago, the convenience of being nearer town induced him to take a house at Hammersmith; where he continued till his death, which took place, October 8, 1809, in the 88th year of his age. Though he may be said to have possessed uninterupted health, yet, a few weeks previous to his dissolution, one of his legs swelled, and put on an appearance that excited apprehension; but this was totally removed, and he continued well and happy during his remaining days, on the very last of which no unusual symptoms, or such as could create alarm, were observed. He went to bed rather earlier than usual, but awoke in the night, and endeavouring to sit up, found himself too feeble, on which Mrs. E. called in her sister, and shortly after he breathed his last without a struggle. He was buried at Kensington: the same unwearied and never failing attention, which Mrs. E. had bestowed upon him for nearly 24 years, continued after life: he had many years ago rather hinted, than expressed a wish to her that his remains might be deposited there; the recollection was followed by a ready compliance, and he was attended thither by a number of friends who loved and revered him.

Mr. Elphinston's works were numerous: a critical investigation of them would lead to great length: most of them possess sterling merit, which however has been veiled by the orthographical clothing he perseveringly gave to all he wrote. He was a great scholar and an excellent critic. As a poet, his versification was sometimes flowing and smooth, at others unharmonious, and sacrificed not only to sense, but too often to rhyme, in which he allowed no licence. As a prose-writer, he had early habituated his pen to an inverted arrangement, which he carried into almost every subject he treated on; but he was seldom severe, and at times he wrote with a simplicity which showed that he had the choice of style, as is apparent in the extracts inserted above, as well as throughout his correspondence, which is, unfortunately, published in his own analogical orthography.

But, after all, it is as a man and a Christian that he excelled; as a son, a brother, a husband, and a father to many, though he never had children of his own; as a friend, an enlightened patriot, and a loyal subject. His "manners were simple, his rectitude undeviating." In religion he embraced the state establishment to its full extent. His piety, though exemplary, was devoid of show; the sincerity of it was self-evident; but, though unobtrusive, it became impatient on the least attempt at profaneness; and an oath he could not endure. On such occasions he never failed boldly to correct the vice, whencesoever it proceeded.

Mr. E. was middle-sized and slender in his person: he had a peculiar countenance, which perhaps would have been considered an ordinary one, but for the spirit and intellectual energy it displayed. He had singu-

* Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 364, Vol. IV. p. 153.

larities, some of which were undoubtedly foibles. He never complied with fashion in the alteration of his clothes. In a letter, to a friend, in 1782, he says, "Time has no more changed my heart than my dress:" and he might have said it again on the 8th of October, 1809. The colour of his suit of clothes was invariably, except when in mourning, what is called a drab; his coat was made in the fashion that reigned when he returned from France in the beginning of the last century, with flaps and buttons to the pockets and sleeves and without a cape: he always wore a powdered bag-wig with a high toupee, and walked with a cocked hat and an amber headed cane: his shoe-buckles had seldom been changed, and were always of the same size, and he never put on boots. It must be observed, however, that he lately more than once offered to make any change Mrs. E. might deem proper: but in her eyes his virtues and worth had so sanctified his appearance, that she would have thought an alteration a sacrilege. Mr. E.'s principal foibles originated, some in virtue itself, others in the system he had early laid down for preserving the purity of the English tongue. As an instance of the former, when ladies were in company whose sleeves were at a distance from their elbows, or whose bosoms were at all exposed, he would fidget from place to place, look askance, with a slight convulsion of his left eye, and never rest till he approached some of them, and pointing to their arms he would say: "Oh yes, indeed! it is very pretty; but it betrays more fashion than modesty:"—or some similar phrase, after which he became very good-humoured. In respect to the foible from the other source, it consisted in taking the liberty of correcting others in the mispronunciation of their words; but far from meaning to hurt or offend, it was evident that his intention was to oblige, and if it was not always received with deference, it ought at least always to have been attributed to the simplicity of his character, never to impoliteness, and still less to churlishness.

Amid the genuine kindness of his heart, and the benevolence of his soul, these foibles were unseen. It were endless to relate the instances of them; one shall suffice, and conclude this tribute to his memory; which might easily be swelled to double its bulk, by detailing his virtues, sentiments, and opinions.

He had a friend who lost a virtuous, amiable and most beloved daughter. The grief that such a loss inflicts is not to be soothed by the condoling of language. The wretched man fled from the spot where his happiness had received the blow; he fled also from society. Elphinston, who understood nature, assured him, that under his roof, he should find a room where he might grieve undisturbed. This real friendship was accepted. In his house he remained several weeks, left entirely to the impulses of his own feelings. After a while the conversation that was not forced was courted, and a degree of relief was insinuated, which could never have been bestowed by active condolence. My child has opened her arms to receive him; she has paid her father's debt in Heaven, which he could never have acquitted on earth!

R. C. Dallas.

"FURTHER PARTICULARS" OF

The Jubilee:

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS INFORMATION.

That is a good deed which will bear looking forward to, and looking afterward at: that is a good day which in expectation gives pleasure, and in reflection yields satisfaction: that is truly honourable, which is not only gratifying but exemplary; to which the attention of contemporaries may be invited, and that of posterity referred. ——If these sentiments be correct, then was the day of Jubilee, the *twenty-fifth* of October, 1809, a good day; for it witnessed many good deeds. With what pleasure was its arrival anticipated by the British nation at large? What numbers of benevolent Britons may look back with triumph on the consciousness of having assisted in the deeds of that day! What honour may every member of our community, who happens to be travelling in foreign parts, claim for the nation of which he is a subject; what distinction too, for himself! That a full statement of the proceedings of this day will reach foreign parts we do not believe: the continental papers are too strongly pinioned by the delegates of despotism: they dare not tell the truth; and still less the whole truth. But, supposing that almost miraculous incident should take place —what inference of British weakness, or want of patriotism will distant nations draw from this celebration? With what delight should we peruse a discussion in the *Moniteur*, laboriously panting to prove the poverty of the petty islanders, as shewn in the general spirit of donation; the scarcity of food, as exhibited beyond denial in the prodigious dinners, which completely overloaded the tables of high and low, *so that* such another festivity cannot be held for fifty years to come! The immense exhaustion of plumbs as ingredients in the incredible numbers of "*bondins:*" and the marvellous fact that all the hens in the United Kingdom, though fed with double rations of barley and barley-meal, and *invited* to *cover themselves with glory*, yet could not lay eggs enough to keep the market price from rising a halfpenny each; and in some places a penny! We have seen in the official journal of the great nation most

exquisite wailings on subjects less promising, than this *enchérissement* of eggs. A *Monitcur* wit might lay under contribution whole libraries of learning, and combine the history of the manner of hatching eggs in Egypt—(that promising *Colonie Françoise*, till those savage islanders obliged our fleets and armies *to take up a new position, Ah! Ah!)* eggs by wholesale! with a sarcasm on the dexterity of Columbus, who did not attach himself to the great nation, as he ought to have done, yet could manage a single egg better than his depreciators:—A digression on the proverb "*Omnia ex ovo*;" on the *red* or *paschal* eggs, of the Greeks: on the rose water eggs of Naples; with an analysis of an essay read at a sitting of the Institute "on the best method of sucking eggs;" distinct chapters on—poached eggs—fried eggs—roasted eggs—pickled eggs—*et quelques très-jolies polissonneries sur "les oeufs cassés:"*—which introduced reasons why the two extremities of an egg differ in shape; the whole concluded with notice of an attempt made by a deputation of eminent *Savans*, to hatch a number of the fruits of the egg *plant*, under a goose: but the experiment failed; because the goose got up, and ran away!!! O the immensity of erudition that might be retailed by *M. le Rédacteur*, to "the citizens of our good city of Paris" on this prolific subject! and why should not *M. le Rédacteur* have an opportunity of shewing with what learning and address he could treat a Jubilee?—will he ever have an opportunity of it, in France? NEVER. The longer the Corsican tyrannizes over his subjects, the less heart will they have to celebrate his virtues!—Virtues to which they owe the incessantly active conscription; that soul-rending visitation! not to be forgotten in fifty years! a visitation which sweeps away generation after generation, for purposes to be repented of during centuries to come! and destined to transmit curses and horrors to the latest posterity!

The difficulties of the British historian will be to select from among the mass of celebration, furnished by all parts of the country, articles which contain something useful, permanent, and striking. The general features of the mode adopted in all places, must bear a resemblance; yet the thoughts of different projectors and patrons may be expected to vary, even while their intention is the same. To insert a complete list of places which kept the Jubilee, would be to form a mere *index villaris*: we know not any district in which a social celebration was not instituted: in every town Benevolence was forward to extend enjoyment to those who needed: in every city Loyalty determined to express herself openly, and, associated with Piety and Humanity, formed a group of graces which gladdened the hearts of every true son and daughter of Albion.

The general feeling of the public mind led to the adoption of religious thanksgiving, as *one* branch of the duties of the day; and we confess our satisfaction, arising from this prevailing disposition, for many reasons, the chief of them sufficiently obvious. To this was almost every where added, chearful and liberal donations to those who applied, we repeat—to those who applied—for we know with certainty, that many persons who on this occasion received benevolence, were far enough, (unless belied by appearances) from indigence, or general want. The *relief* of the prisoners, and in most cases the *deliverance* of the confined, was the further effect of British bounty on this auspicious day.

The following particulars are recommended by some circumstance, which it may be of use to after ages to be acquainted with. How happy should we be, had similar information come down to us, from the days of our third Edward!—Let this advantage at least be derived from a more literary and enlightened age, that we record for the use of our successors, an incident, with the conduct it has occasioned, to which we may boldly appeal with a

"GO THOU, AND DO LIKEWISE."

.....

THE ROYAL FAMILY AT WINDSOR.

A little after ten o'clock, his Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Augusta and Sophia, the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cumberland, and many of the nobility, rode on horseback, in the park. His Majesty looked extremely well; and walked from the door to his horse, and mounted, without the least assistance.

His Majesty, on coming out from the castle in the morning, was congratulated on his appearing so well and healthy. He replied, "I feel quite strong; and, if my poor eyes were better, I should have no cause of complaint."

His Majesty was dressed in the Windsor uniform, as were also the Princes and Nobility. The Queen, Princesses, and Ladies, appeared in royal purple, which was generally worn by the fashionable world, in honour of the Jubilee. The higher ranks sported this colour in pelices, bonnets, mantles, &c.; while not a servant girl was to be seen without shawls, ribbons, handkerchiefs, &c. according to the prevailing *costume*. Every male from prince to peasant, displayed imperial cockades, with loyal inscriptions in gold, Jubilee medals, suspended round the neck with purple ribbons, watch-ribbons of the same kind, sprigs of laurel and gold, of laurel only, or some device or other, expressive of loyalty and affection. Many of the fair sex also displayed medals.

The whole of the royal family paid their respects, and congratulated his Majesty on this memorable day, with the exception of the Princesses Mary and Amelia, and the Duke of Cambridge, who were at Weymouth.

Owing to the fair taking place on Tuesday, the throng was much augmented, and beds were not to be procured, at inns or private houses, at less than from half-a-guinea to a guinea each.——The following night their prices were raised to double those sums.

Balls, entertainments, fireworks, and illuminations, concluded the gayest day that ever Windsor witnessed.

LONDON.

City Address.—Nov. 1. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the City of London, waited on his Majesty at the Queen's Palace (being introduced by the Lord in Waiting) with the following Address, which was read by John Silvester, Esq. the Recorder :—

" *To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.* —The humble and dutiful address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council, assembled.

" Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Majesty's sacred person, with our most lively and unfeigned congratulations on the recent anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms. With joy and gladness we hailed the day on which your Majesty entered into the 50th year of your Majesty's reign, not only over the persons, but in the hearts of your Majesty's subjects.—When it pleased the Almighty Ruler of Princes to place the sceptre in your Majesty's hands, the brave, free, and loyal people whom your Majesty was ordained to govern, received with pleasure your Majesty's first declaration to the great council of the nation, that born and educated a Briton, the peculiar happiness of your Majesty's life would ever consist in promoting the welfare of your people ; and your Majesty's resolution to maintain our most excellent constitution, both in church and state; with an assurance that the civil and religious rights of the subject were equally dear to your Majesty with the most valuable prerogatives of the crown.—We experience and acknowledge the blessings of this security to our religion and laws, and that great charter of our liberties which, in virtue of the glorious revolution, your Majesty's illustrious house was chosen to defend. Through a lapse of nearly half a century, your Majesty has proved yourself on every occasion unwearied in the maintenance and practice of all the principles so graciously pledged.—It is a proud subject for your Majesty's faithful citizens of London to record, that, in the midst of all our unexampled struggles, your Majesty is enabled to say now, as at the commencement of your Majesty's reign, that your Majesty can see with joy of heart the commerce of these kingdoms, that great source of our riches, and fixed object of your Majesty's never-failing care and protection, flourishing to an extent unknown in any former war.—Deeply impressed with gratitude to Almighty God, for the innumerable blessings he has been pleased to pour down upon this highly favoured nation, and more particularly for his wonderful and great goodness, in having continued his divine protection to your Majesty until this joyful period : we, your Majesty's faithful citizens of London, have implored Heaven to accept our fervent prayers of praise and thanksgiving, and to continue that same providential care and protection to your Majesty for many years yet to come.—Believe, Sire, that it is the warmest wish and most fervent prayer of your Majesty's citizens of London, that Providence may long continue to this nation so distinguishing a mark of divine favour, and that, in the fulness of time, when your Majesty shall be called from your earthly to a celestial crown, the memory and example of so beloved a Sovereign may secure to a grateful people the imitation of your Majesty's virtues, in the successors of your Royal House, till time shall be no more."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer :—

" I thank you for this testimony of your zeal and affection for me and my government. —It has ever been my anxious care to maintain the rights and privileges of every class of my subjects ; and it is a great satisfaction to me to reflect, that, in the midst of all our unexampled struggles, and notwithstanding the duration of the wars, in which, for the safety of my people, I have been engaged, the commerce and manufactures of my city of London have been carried to an extent unknown at any former period."

They all had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand ; after which, his Majesty was pleased to create the Lord Mayor a Baronet, and to confer the honour of Knighthood on William Plomer, Esq. Alderman.

OXFORD.—On Wednesday, October 25, a dutiful address of congratulation to his Majesty, on the commencement of the fiftieth year of his reign, was presented to his Majesty by a delegacy from the university, consisting of the following persons, *viz.* the Rev. Dr. Parsons, vice-chancellor ; the Rev. Dr. Eveleigh, provost of Oriel ; the Rev. Dr.

Hughes, principal of Jesus; the Rev. Dr. Marlow, president of St. John's; the Rev. Dr. Landon, provost of Worcester; Dr. Williams, of Corpus Christi College; the Rev. Dr. Laurence, of University; Dr. Pell, of St. John's; Dr. Kidd, of Christ Church; the Rev. Dr. Brickendon, senior proctor; the Rev. Mr. Everett, junior proctor: the Rev. Mr. Broughton, of New College; the Rev. Mr. Harwood, of Worcester; the Rev. Mr. Cheese, of Baliol; and the Rev. Mr. Hartwell, of New College. The following is a copy of the address:—

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

"Most gracious sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford, are anxious to approach your throne, on an occasion so memorable as the commencement of the fiftieth year of your Majesty's auspicious reign. At such a moment we are forcibly impelled to renew our assurances of unalterable attachment to your Majesty's sacred person and government, and to offer our most humble and sincere congratulations on an event in its nature so extraordinary, as to have been but seldom recorded in the history of other nations, and to have occurred to a very few only in the long series of your Majesty's royal predecessors.

"We contemplate, with heartfelt satisfaction, the many invaluable blessings which, under your Majesty's mild and paternal government, your subjects have happily continued to enjoy; and we acknowledge, as it becomes us, with peculiar thankfulness, that, whilst the interests of learning and science have been successfully promoted by your Majesty's fostering care, the great cause, also, of piety and virtue has derived most signal advantages from that bright example which your Majesty's life has uniformly displayed to the world.

"During the eventful period of your Majesty's reign, your people have sometimes inevitably been placed in situations of unexampled difficulty and danger; yet, under these perilous trials, and amidst the wreck of surrounding nations, by the divine blessing on your Majesty's efforts, our national glory and independence have been nobly maintained, and our ancient liberties and laws preserved—the peaceful occupations of literature in our public seminaries of education have not been disturbed—the sanctity of our altars has not been profaned—the foundations of our civil and religious establishments have remained unshaken.

"We faithfully assure your Majesty, that, together with sound principles of pure religion, we shall ever labour to impress on the minds of those who are entrusted to our care just sentiments of affection and duty to your Majesty, and of veneration for our happy constitution in church and state.

"And we shall never cease to offer up our prayers to the Almighty Disposer of all events, that your Majesty may long continue to reign over a free, loyal, and united people.

"Given at our House of Convocation, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1809."

To this address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. I have been at all times sensible of your attachment to my person and government.

"The period, during which it has pleased Providence to suffer me to reign, has been most eventful. And if our national glory and independence have hitherto been maintained—if our ancient liberties and laws have been preserved—and the peaceful occupations of literature have been undisturbed—I ascribe these blessings chiefly to the principles of true religion and virtue which still continue to prevail amongst us.

"Anxious by every means in my power to promote those principles, as the only sure foundation of all our civil as well as of our religious establishments, I am fully aware of the support and assistance which I have hitherto received from you, in the discharge of the important duties entrusted to your care."

The delegates were most graciously received, and had afterwards the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand on the occasion.

CAMBRIDGE.—Address presented to his Majesty from this University.

"Most gracious sovereign,—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Cambridge, having lately, under a sense of the divine goodness to us, and to the nation, in preserving your Majesty so long to reign over us, joined in humble thanksgivings to the Almighty for this blessing, now beg leave to express our sentiments on the same in the presence of your Majesty. We congratulate your Majesty on the satisfaction which you must experience in reflecting, that, for nearly half a century, you have been, in the hands of Providence, an instrument of happiness to a great and enlightened nation. We think it not necessary to enumerate the evidences of your Majesty's unremitting attention to the safety and prosperity of your people, and of the success with which, in opposition to the most formidable obstacles, it has been happily exercised. These evidences, manifest to the eyes of your people in the state of their country, as compared with that of every other, have been proclaimed by their rejoicings, and will long live in their remembrance. We cannot,

however, refrain from observing, with grateful exultation, that though, for a series of years, the nation has been engaged in an arduous warfare, Providence has so blessed the wisdom of your Majesty's counsels, and so aided the valour of your fleets and armies, as to have enabled you effectually to repel the efforts of the enemy against us.

"Connected as we are with the established religion of the country, and sensible of its excellence, we think ourselves called upon particularly to acknowledge that conscientious regard to its preservation, which your Majesty, during the whole of your extended reign, has invariably shewn.

"Impressed with sentiments of gratitude to your Majesty for these and all the instances of your paternal care, we are persuaded, that we make the return most acceptable to your Majesty, when, to the assurance of our own firm affection, we add the promise of our earnest endeavours to train up the youth, who may be entrusted to our guidance, in sound and useful learning, in habits of piety and virtue, and in approbation of those just principles of government, which placed your Majesty's august family on the throne, and to the operation of which must, in a great measure, be attributed the preeminent place of this kingdom among the nations of the world. In the discharge of this important duty, it is no small encouragement to us, and no inconsiderable means of our success, that, for an illustration of the lessons we inculcate, we can refer to the example of them, which your Majesty has uniformly afforded: and we trust that this example, from its being so long held out to us, and thus making so conspicuous a figure in our annals, will have a happy influence on British kings, and on the British people, to the end of time."

His Majesty's gracious Answer:

"I receive with great satisfaction the affectionate assurance of your loyalty and attachment.

"The events of a long and arduous reign, during which my people have been preserved, by the favour of Divine Providence, from so many of the calamities which have afflicted the rest of Europe, have proved, with increasing evidence, to myself and to them, the inestimable value of that constitution, both in church and state, under which they have the hapiness to live. By continuing to inculcate the true principles of that constitution, and to strengthen the minds of youth by sound learning and religious faith, you will contribute to secure to succeeding generations the enjoyment of the same blessings. In the performance of these important duties the university of Cambridge may always rely upon my protection."

.....

The Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts, Craven-street, Strand, Nov. 1, 1809—Impressed with sentiments of the highest respect, feel it incumbent on them publicly to acknowledge the receipt, on the 25th Oct. last, of a benefaction of £2000 from his Majesty's private purse, for the relief of persons confined for small debts, in England and Wales, on the occasion of his Majesty's entering the 50th year of his reign.—Signed, by order of the committee.—R. GRASSWELL, Sec.

At a Court of Common Council on Friday Nov. 3, a resolution was moved, and carried unanimously, expressive of the high sense the Court had of his majesty's munificence, in sending £2000 to the Society for the relief of persons confined for small debts.

His Majesty, in addition to the £2000 given for the liberation of prisoners confined for small debts, has given £1000 for the relief of those similarly circumstanced in Scotland, and the same sum for those in the prisons of Ireland.

All persons confined for debts due to the crown have been released by the King's command; the only exceptions being those which were distinguished by peculiar circumstances of fraud and violence, and in all instances of official delinquency.

The Military Chapel, at Whitehall, was opened, in a temporary manner, on the day of the jubilee, at the particular request of the Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of admitting as many of the guards, as were not on duty, to attend divine service. Sir David Dundas, with about 3000 officers and men, was present. Previous to their going to the chapel, they filed their arms in the mall, near the sunk fence. On their return they fired a grand *feu-de-joie*, in honour of the day: the band played "God save the King."

Asylum for Female Orphans.—The grand national jubilee, October 25, was very properly celebrated by the children of this charity. An appropriate sermon was preached before a very large congregation, by Rev. Mr. Stevens, from Lev. xxv. v. 9. "Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the jubilee to sound." This was followed by a very handsome collection. The children dined on roast beef and plum-pudding, in honour of the day; and after dinner, were conducted by several of their guardians to the house of Mr. Pollock, at South Lambeth, where they were kindly entertained. Each child had a large plum cake and a glass of wine to drink the King's health, when they sung "God save the King," and enjoyed themselves in playing about the gardens till near dusk.

Among the benevolent contributions which graced the jubilee on the 25th, the indigent stranger was not forgotten. After an appropriate sermon in the French language, preach-

ed at the French London church, Threadneedle-street, by the Rev. Lewis Mercier, M.A. and one in the German language, at the German Lutheran chapel, in the Savoy, by the Rev. C. F. A. Steinkoft, M. A. the sum of £39 was collected for the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.

All the French personages of distinction in London assisted, October 25, at grand mass, celebrated in the Catholic chapel in King-street by the Bishop of Aire, in honour of the jubilee.

.....

At BANBURY, Mr. and Mrs. —, with their seven children, *planted a grove of oaks*, in the centre of which was placed a large cubical stone, bearing the following inscription: "This grove was planted October 25, 1809, by ——, and their seven children, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the accession of George the Third."

BIRMINGHAM.—The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, the shops were generally shut, and the streets were filled with the inhabitants, who seemed to vie with each other in their expressions of congratulation. The town never exhibited a more lively and joyous appearance, and the beauty of the day gave a most animating effect to the grateful scene. The collections made at the various churches, chapels, and meeting houses, in this town, amounted to £320.—The interest of the day was still further heightened by the opening for public inspection of the statue of our immortal Nelson, which has been for a considerable time erecting in the market-place; the following particulars of which are worthy the attention of our readers:—

In this work, intended to perpetuate the greatest example of naval genius, simplicity had been the chief object in the arrangement. The hero is represented in a reposed and dignified attitude, his left arm reclined upon an anchor; he appears in the costume of his country, invested with the insignia of those honours by which his Sovereign and distant Princes distinguished him. To the right of the statue is introduced the grand symbol of the naval profession; Victory the constant leader of her favourite hero, embellishes the prow. To the left is disposed a sail, which, passing behind the statue, gives breadth to that view of the composition. Above the ship, is the fac-simile of the flag staff of the L'Orient, fished up by Sir Samuel Hood the day following the battle of the Nile, presented by him to Lord Nelson, and now deposited at Milford, as a trophy of that ever memorable action. This groupe is mounted upon a pedestal of statuary marble; a circular form has been selected, as best adapted to the situation. To personify that affectionate regard which causes the present patriotic tribute to be raised, the town of Birmingham, murally crowned, in a dejected attitude, is represented mourning her loss; she is accompanied by groups of Genii, or children, in allusion to the rising race, who offer her consolation by bringing her the trident and rudder. On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:—THIS STATUE, IN HONOUR OF ADMIRAL LORD NELSON, WAS ERECTED BY THE INHABITANTS OF BIRMINGHAM, A. D. MDCCCIX

Singularly happy in its dignified and simple attitude, the figure is no less remarkable for the judgment which Mr. Westmacott has shewn in the distribution of the drapery, which is completely in the English costume, and is contrived so as to discover the muscular limbs and well knit joints of the hero. The characteristic of the bronze groupe is grandeur; that of the *alto relievo* on the pedestal, is softness and beauty.

BRISTOL.—*The foundation stone of an obelisk was laid.* At the little village of Clifton, all the chimney-sweepers and their masters were invited to the house of Captain Budworth, who entertained them in his garden, with beef and pudding. After the cloth was removed, a plumb-cake and sixpence were placed before each happy climber; and they afterwards departed, with a promise to repeat their visit on the king's birth-day, as long as it shall please God to spare his life.

CHURCHOVER.—Each poor person received 2lb. of meat, and a sixpenny loaf.

COVENTRY.—The liberal subscription of the inhabitants, amounted to £756 5s. by which upwards of 11,000 individuals were supplied with meat, bread, and ale. All the debtors in the gaol were released from confinement; and, as the enlargement of the criminal prisoners could not be obtained consistently with the laws and safety of our country, they were, both in Gaol and Bridewell, provided with an ample supply of roast beef, and five shillings given to each person. The boys belonging to Bablake had sixpence each, and a plentiful supply of roast beef and plumb-pudding. The women at Ford's Hospital, and the old men at Bablake Hospital, severally received two shillings each. The forty girls belonging to the Blue Coat Charity School, received two shillings each, which was gratuitously given by the Trustees of that charity. The poor of the House of Industry were most munificently regaled with roast beef, plumb-puddings, and ale; being the liberal donation of Lord Grey, and the Officers of the Fourth Warwickshire Regiment, lately on duty in this city. An excellent supper of Old English cheer, roast beef, plumb-pudding, and ale, was given at the Barracks, by the officers of the 14th Dra-

goons, to the men; they had also fireworks, and illuminations.

HEREFORD.—About 250 poor men and women dined at the Green Dragon, and at the head of one of the tables sat an old woman upwards of 100; there were also present 1 person of 91, 3 of 90, 3 of 89, 3 of 88, 3 of 87, 6 of 86, 2 of 85, 6 of 84, 5 of 83, 8 of 82, 3 of 81, 10 of 80, 5 of 79, 14 of 76, 11 of 75, 16 of 74, 9 of 73, 25 of 72, and 40 of 70 years old each.

KENILWORTH.—The inhabitants of this place collected £70. About 1100 persons were supplied with 1lb of meat, 1lb of bread, and a pint of ale.

LANCASTER.—On Tuesday, two large fat oxen were destributed by E. W. Bootle, Esq. M. P., of Latham House, among the poor families in the neighbourhood, at the rate of one lb. per head, old and young.—On Wednesday, a bonfire was made at his sole expense, the materials of which were as follows:—150 baskets of round coal, 150 ditto slack, 48 cart-loads of gorse, 140 ditto wood, 6 ditto turf, two ditto wheat straw, and two tar-barrels. At the lighting of the fire more than 2000 persons were collected to view it, and strong ale was distributed to the populace, to drink his Majesty's health.

LIVERPOOL.—At an early hour, 50 pieces of cannon were discharged from the fort. *The foundation stone of a grand statue* of his Majesty, to be erected by public subscription, was laid in the centre of Great George's square, with the following inscription:—

"This stone, the foundation of a Statue, erected by public subscription, in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Accession of our most gracious King, George the 3d, to the Throne of these Realms, was laid, on the 25th day of October, 1809, by John Clarke, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool."

The grandeur of the procession attracted an immense number of persons, and a beautiful assemblage of handsome women, elegantly dressed, gave lustre to the scene. At a moderate calculation, there were supposed to be upwards of 100,000 persons assembled to witness this memorable spectacle.

The corporation contributed £500.

Thirty-nine persons, confined for debt in the town gaol were liberated. There were upwards of 60 in the prison, and the whole are expected to be released shortly.

Thursday evening there was a grand ball and supper at the Lyceum, the profits of which will be applied to the same fund.

LUTTERWORTH.—A collection was made at this place, for the relief of the poor, which amounted to about £65, this sum was *agreed to be expended in providing coals for them during the winter.*

PORTSMOUTH.—Messrs. Burridge and Sons, celebrated the jubilee by distributing *sixpence to each of the Danish prisoners*, being 180 in all; and *threepence* each to the whole of the French prisoners confined on board the prison ships in that harbour, to the number of 6715. Printed cards were also distributed, expressing that the donation was made "in consequence of the humanity shewn by Marshal Mortier to the British sick and wounded after the battle of Talavera."

SHREWSBURY.—In addition to the several sums voted for the relief of poor debtors, the sick, &c. the general committee of subscribers, ordered the Committee for General Distribution, to allow every subscriber of one guinea and upwards, the privilege of recommending *two persons for every guinea* subscribed; and in order that such distribution might be divested of the appearance of a public charity, *seven shillings* were sent to the subscribers for every person recommended; by which means the subscribers (not the Committee) had the pleasure of presenting their own gratuity: on this plan, 479 families were made joyful on the Jubilee day. A surplus still remaining, on the Monday following about 300 families received *two shillings and sixpence each*; and nearly 200 families (recommended by subscribers of small sums, and other respectable inhabitants) have subsequently been visited at their own houses, by several members of the Committee, and presented with *two shillings each.* By this distribution alone, upwards of 3000 individuals will not only bless their liberal benefactors: but will with loyal joy remember the 50th anniversary of our beloved sovereign's accession to the throne.

STONELY.—The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells. Every family in the parish was most handsomely treated with a plentiful supply of bread and beef, and money in proportion to the number of their families, by the kindness and benevolence of the Rev. Mr. Leigh, of Stoneley Abbey. A handsome subscription was also raised by the Rev. Mr. Roberts and the inhabitants of the parish, and three fat sheep were roasted, and a hogshead of ale given away to the poor, the whole of them dining in the street of the village. In the evening, a ball was also given, to the parishioners, from the subscription, and the merry dance was kept up till six o'clock in the morning.

STOWE.—*Donation by the King of France.*—Louis XVIII has given £100 to the poor inhabitants of the parish of Hartwell, in which he resides, and to the parishes of Aylesbury and Stowe, in the county of Bucks.

SUSSEX.—The liberal and generally diffused merriment and charity of the Earl of Chichester among the poor of his estate at Stanmer, in Sussex, deserve to be noticed. About 100 of his labourers, with their wives

and children, sat down in separate families to old English roast beef and plumb-pudding, with plenty of strong beer. To the head of each family *a new guinea was given*, and to the wives and children each *a new dollar*, and a *Jubilee medal*. Fire-works were let off in the Park, and other demonstrations of joy distinguished the memorable day. The happy peasantry closed their day's regale by loudly and heartily uniting in the truly national anthem of "God save the King."

WALTON.—In Leicestershire, 140 pounds of meat, and a cart load of bread were distributed to the poor.

WARWICK.—The Mayor and Corporation attended St. Mary's church, where, and at every other place of public worship, discourses were delivered adapted to the happy event. At noon, the 103d regiment, quartered in the town, under the command of Colonel Scott, were drawn up in the square, where several small cannon were placed, and a *feu-de-joie* was fired in honour of the day. *Four thousand persons* were provided with the means of enjoying themselves over a good dinner, out of the town subscription, which, highly to the credit of the place, amounted to £350. The prisoners in the gaol and House of Correction were not forgotten on this occasion. The families of the soldiers of the 103d regiment partook, equally with the inhabitants, of the general bounty; and the committee gave ten guineas to the men to drink his Majesty's health.

In WORCESTER, the Jubilee was observed by a general attendance at the places of worship, and subscriptions in aid of the poor. The only confined debtor, a poor carpenter, was released by the liberality of the Earl of Coventry. .....

WALES.—The display, near Aberystwith, was peculiarly pleasing. The ceremony of laying the foundation of an arch took place, by Mr. Johnes, of Hafod. Mr. Powell, of Nanteos, made many a loyal heart happy, by the distribution of *fifty guineas* to the poor of his neighbourhood. Mr. Richards, of Pengluise, was equally benevolent; and in the sale of Airon, beef and *cwrw da*, were distributed by Col. Lewis, to a numerous assemblage of the surrounding peasantry.

BALA.—The contributions amounted to about £70, and further sums were expected.

BANGOR.—*A dispensary for the city and neighbourhood*, was proposed by the Bishop to be erected in honour of the day, and a liberal subscription was opened for that purpose. The procession of the Dean, &c. to the cathedral was lengthened by the young gentlemen of the grammar school, about 100 in number, each bearing a sprig of laurel, tied with a bow of royal purple ribbon, preceded by a flag, inscribed in large characters,

"Long may great George the British sceptre sway,
"And his whole reign be one long holiday."

CARDIFF.—The subscription proposed for the liberation of prisoners in this gaol, on occasion of the Jubilee, was filled almost as soon as opened. On Saturday morning last, the High Sheriff of the county visited the prison, and gave to the debtors there the consoling assurance that they should all be liberated on Wednesday evening, but that they should be previously enabled to spend the day convivially together, with a plentiful dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding.

DOLGELLY.—Every poor person of the town and neighbourhood was plentifully feasted, and with the remainder of the subscription money, *flannel was purchased to clothe the necessitous*. The gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood enjoyed a splendid dinner at the Golden Lion Inn, and Sir Robert Vaughan, M. P. with his characteristic benevolence, distributed 5lb. of beef to every poor person in his adjoining parishes. Sir Robert also ordered a vast fire to be kindled on the top of the mountain Moel Offrum, and from whence the roar and echoing of his cannon were incessantly heard.

TAN Y BWLCH.—After divine service, fifty pieces of cannon were discharged. The poor in the neighbourhood were regaled with a good dinner, and plenty of ale at the expence of the company. The charitable benefaction of William Oakeley, Esq. of Tan y Bwlch, procured *a good suit of clothes* for each of the poorest and oldest inhabitants of the parishes of Festiniog and Maentwrog; he also distributed two barrels of ale. A large bonfire lighted the whole vale at night, and a very extensive exhibition of fire-works took place.

TRE-MADOC.—A general illumination of the whole town—an immense column of light appeared on the top of the mountain Moel y Gest, which commands the whole of Cardigan Bay and the promontory of Llynn, and had a very fine effect. "God save the King" was sung in grand chorus, accompanied by the harp, which was immediately succeeded by a discharge of fifty vollies of musquetry. The evening concluded with a ball and dinner. .....

IRELAND.—The Duke of Richmond issued his orders to the Recorder of Dublin, to make out a list of the prisoners in the several gaols of that city, with such observations on the charges against them, as might enable him to extend his Majesty's most gracious mercy to the least criminal on occasion of the jubilee.

*** *It is impossible to register, in a periodical publication,* ALL *the particulers which have been published, respecting the manner of observing this Jubilee. We hope that some diligent amateur will form such an authentic assemblage of them, as may become an historic record. Posterity will accept it as extremely curious.*

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA.

Sugar of Lead.—In America, the acetate or sugar of lead has lately been found efficacious in several diseases, particularly in profuse hæmorrhage, and in cases of salivation. The author of the discovery is also of opinion that it is worthy of trial in dysentery, at least after evacuants have been used.

Yellow Fever, Re-appearance of.—The yellow fever has resumed its ravages in the United States. The mayor of New York has issued a proclamation forbidding all communication with Brooklyn, where this destructive malady has broken out.

EUROPE.

Arrangement of European Powers.—The Statistiche Hebersischts-tabellen, 1808, *i. e.* Statistic Pictures of Europe in general, and of sundry ex-European States, lately published at Göetinguen in 28 folio leaves, divides the European powers into

I. *Powers of the First Order.*

1. The empire of France.
2. .....of Russia.
3. .....of Austria.
4. .....of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

II. *Powers of the Second Order.*

1. The Turkish Empire.
2. The kingdom of Prussia.
3. .....of Sweden.
4. .....of Denmark.
5. .....of Sicily.
6. .....of Sardinia.

In the general recapitulation, the extent and population of Europe, with that of France, and the countries under her yoke, including the Confederation of the Rhine, is stated in the following manner:—The French empire, with its confederates, has an extent of 35,698,187 square miles (German); with a population of 84,948,000 inhabitants. The extent of the rest of Europe is estimated at 118,710,147 square miles; and the population at 94,927,000. This gives to the whole of Europe an extent of 154,409,034 square miles; and a population of 179,875,000 inhabitants.

A German journal has published the following as the population of the *dominions* of France, calculated by the languages spoken in the different countries over which that power extends:

Population which speaks	
French	28,126,000
Italian	4,079,000
German.....	2,705,000
Flemish.....	2,277,000
Breton	967,000
Basque	108,000
Total.....	38,262,000

That this is tolerably correct, may be inferred from its coincidence with the returns sent up by the departments, which state the entire population at 38,262,440.

AUSTRIA.

European Substitutes for Foreign Productions.—The Austrian government lately proposed the following prize questions, relative to substances that might be used as substitutes for sundry foreign articles employed in the *Materia Medica.* 1.—What indigenous or European substances, distinguished by specific effects, may be substituted for those now brought from India? 2.—A substitute for *camphor.* 3.—A substitute for Peruvian bark. 4.—What species of plants may replace *sena, jalap,* and *ipecacuanha?* excepting *gratiola,* and the minerals. 5.—A substitute for opium.—The prize for each question is 500 ducats.

Foreign Merchandize.—The importation of foreign merchandize into Austria is estimated at 603 millions *in bank bills* by Kobielsky.

Progress of Letters in Austria.—In 1806 the number of works presented to the censurate was 576; of which 73 were forbidden. In 1807 the number of works presented was 606; that of works suppressed was 81.

The Population of Vienna was estimated, in 1807, at 242,523 persons; in 1806, the number of strangers which arrived at Vienna was 39,886. This city is surrounded by 33 suburbs: it reckons 6,917 houses, and 60,484 families.

The Historical, Statistical, and Topographical Pictures of Carniola, and Istria (which is united with it), a part of the Austrian monarchy but little known, states the extent of Carniola at 50 (German) miles in length from west to east, and 25 in width from north to south. It contains 214 square miles (German). The country is very fertile, and populous. It contains, including Istria, 20 cities, 28 towns, 3,442 villages, and nearly 200 *chateaux,* inhabited, and not inhabited.

The higher Carniola, or circle of Laybach, comprises 85½ square miles; in which are reckoned 5 cities, 4 towns, 959 villages, 22,255 houses, and 142,419 inhabitants. The produce of the iron mines in this province has risen to 53,000 quintals, value about 256,000 florins.

Lower Carniola, or the circle of Neustadt, comprizes about 77¾ square miles; the population is 160,331 inhabitants. This population is distributed into 373 communes, including 7 cities, 7 towns, 1857 villages, containing together 20,772 houses. This circle produces like the other, wheat, millet, maize, hemp, chesnuts, &c. &c. plenty of good wine, also of iron, marble, and pit-coal. Near Lazhnagora is a grotto of stalactites and columns of the same, which is in height

10 or twelve fathoms, and near 20 fathoms in depth.

CHINA.

Statistics of the Chinese Empire.—The population of China has been stated by Lord Macartney and Sir George Staunton, at 330 millions of inhabitants. The missionaries estimated it at 150,165,475; but one of them thought it might amount to 198,214,552. A late traveller, M. de Guignes, endeavoured to obtain information on this subject from the Chinese; but found their opinions completely contradictory. He thinks that the population of this country does not exceed that of others of equally extensive territory. He also affirms, that it is erroneous to conclude that a second population inhabits the rivers. He says, that if the neighbourhood of the trading towns be excepted, no greater number of persons is met with on the rivers, than might be expected in an extensive country, of which the traffic is carried on by canals, rather than along the roads.—The revenues of this empire have been also involved in equal darkness; the British ambassador thought it might equal fifty or sixty millions sterling: M. de Guignes estimates it at about half that amount (710 millions of livres) to which must be added the product of the emperor's demesnes; that of his profit on ginseng, confiscations, seizures of goods, and rich presents from the mandarins, which may amount in the whole to *four millions* sterling more. The expences of the state, M. de G. estimates at 500 millions of livres; so that he imagines there is an overplus of about 210 millions of livres, or nearly ten millions sterling, which is received either by the emperor's private treasury, or that of the state.

DENMARK.

Grant for repairing Copenhagen. — The king of Denmark passed a grant in January 1809, of two millions of crowns in reparation of the damages done to Copenhagen, during the bombardment of that city by the English. To Our Lady's Church is allotted the sum of 40,000 crowns.

FRANCE.

Beggars, collected into Depots.

By a decree, given in his camp at Schoenbrunn, Sept. 20, 1809, Buonaparte has created a dépôt for *beggary* [rather for *collecting together beggars*] for the department of the Ille et Vilaine. "This dépôt shall be established in the building and premises of Mesdames Budes in the city of Rennes, which shall, without delay, be put into a state to receive 300 beggars of either sex. They shall also receive successive augmentations, till their number of residents shall be 500 individuals."

Another decree establishes a similar dépôt at convent of Sainte Monica of the town of Savillan, for the department of the Stura—to receive 500 beggars of either sex.

Another decree for placing a similar dépot in the ancient priory of Savigneux, for the department of the Loire—to receive 250 of either sex.

Another decree for placing a similar dépôt in the ancient poor-house of Limoges, for the department of Upper Vienne—to receive from 150 to 200 beggars of either sex.

[As the rules for all these institutions are exactly alike, we only translate the orders respecting one of them.]

The establishment shall be ruled and governed agreeably to the regulations, finally appointed by the minister of the interior of Oct. 27, 1808, until settled by the emperor according to the definitive orders established in his decree of Dec. 22, following.

Every individual, who has lived by begging in the limits of the department of Upper Vienne, shall be bound to present himself before the subprefects of the *arrondissement* of the place where he dwells, in order to present his demand of admission into the dépôt within the time allowed for three publications of the decree of July 5, 1808.

From and after the date of the last publication of the said decree, every individual who shall be found begging within the limits of the department, shall be arrested, either by the officers of the police, or by the *gendarmerie*, or by any other armed force, and taken to the house of arrest for the *arrondissement*, to be at length, if occasion be, carried off to the dépôt of beggary.

All the beggars, in this manner sent to the dépôt shall there be registered in the keeper's book according to a decision of the prefect, stating the fact of their beggary: they shall there be detained, until they are able to gain a livelihood by labour, or at least during one year.

And moreover, with regard to strolling beggars, the enactments of the decree of July 5, 1808, shall be strictly executed upon them.

Acknowledged Losses by War. — The French official paper of Oct. 22d, contains the official documents relative to the new conscription of 36,000 men. The amount of the conscription force of France from the year 1806 to 1810, inclusive, is stated at 1,867,000. From this aggregate force there have been drawn 520,000 men, making the annual drain of young men from the population of France something more than 100,000. This complement is necessary to keep up the French army to its full amount, and to repair the losses which it sustains annually by wars, sickness, and other casualties. In five years, these losses, according to this computation, have amounted to about half a million of men. This conscription which Buonaparte obliges France to pay is always a year in an-

ticipation. Thus the year 1809 is not concluded, yet 110,000 of the conscription for the year 1810 have actually been raised, and 36,000 more demanded. The French minister of war begins also to speak of the conscription of 1811, though he does not advise Buonaparte to call that out, unless events should deceive his hopes and *pacific* intentions! The fresh levy of men is represented as necessary to keep up the French battalions in Spain to their full complement: they will then be sufficient to baffle all the attempts the English may make, Bonaparte being convinced that we shall do all we can to prolong the war in Spain. The troops in Germany are not to be sent into Spain—"it will be impossible," says the arch-chancellor, "to transport them suddenly, without great inconvenience, from the banks of the Danube to the borders of the Guadalquiver." It is inferred from this, that it is Buonaparte's intention to keep the main body of his army in Germany, even now peace is concluded with Austria.

*** It is impossible to say to what extent a conscription *really* takes place in France, some affirm that is *treble* the number stated; but as returns are never published the public has no means of ascertaining the fact. The losses must be calculated accordingly.

Wandering Wolf.—Dijon, Oct. 1. We are informed, that during the night of the 28th ult. the whole village of Prenicores had been filled with alarm by a wandering wolf. It first assailed the door of a wood-cutter's cottage which it shook powerfully. Awakened by the noise, the man armed himself with an iron-headed stick, and hastening to the door, perceived the animal breaking with his teeth a thick wooden partition. Several blows compelled it to desist, and after injuring other parts of the cottage, it rushed furiously into a stable, bit a dog, and seized a cow, the bellowings of which called her master to her assistance. Informed by the wood-cutter that the wolf was mad, these heroes, happy at having frightened it out of the stable, suffered it to overthrow a honey-comb, and bite one of their pigs, while they resorted to a place of safety. Entering another cottage through the window which it had broken, the ferocious animal was on the point of snatching a child, whose cradle lay on a table, when a dog sprung against it, and seized its throat, overthrew it, and dragged it to its master's habitation. This man, called Tabard, hastened to the assistance of his dog, but on opening his door, the two enraged combatants rushed into his house, and renewed their mortal fray. Tabard's two daughters came down on hearing their father's cries while wrestling with this savage visitor. One of them, while looking for a light, had both her hands seized by the wolf's teeth, but her sister succeeded in disengaging her with a knife. Light was at last procured, and the wolf immediately fled; but Tabard had time to get his gun before it was out of sight. With the first shot he brought it to the ground, and then finished it with a heavy club.

Destructive Wolves.—Nismes, Oct. 20. Within these few days, a ferocious animal has spread terror throughout the first *arrondissement* of the department of Gard. The second day of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning, immediately close to the village of Planzolles, a league distant from Genolhac, a little boy about six years of age was keeping a flock, in company with his grandfather, an old man of 80 years. A goat having strayed, the old man ordered his grandson to seek it, and bring it back. The child obeyed: an instant afterwards, the goat returned to the flock, but the child did not return. He was sought for on all sides during the remainder of the day, and all the night.—The next day, in the morning, his blood-stained clothes were discovered, with small remains of his body. The sixth day of this month, at half past six o'clock in the evening, a little girl of seven years old, of Malenches, a quarter of a league from Genolhac, having strolled to a small distance from home; her parents quickly perceived her absence, and became apprehensive: they were also informed, that her voice had been heard crying out for her mother. At length after seeking for her, only some remains of her person were found, with her clothes bloody and torn.—The general opinion is that the savage beast in question is an enormous wolf; he has been seen by some persons. It is suspected that he visited the same neighbourhood so long ago as the 23d of July, when a person saw such a one crouching near the high road: the creature disregarded all the noise that could be made; and the party being without arms, was obliged to turn back, to avoid him. Such an instance is extremely uncommon in summer; though wolves pressed by hunger have been known to attack travellers in winter. That it should attack a child, rather than a goat, is contrary to the nature of wolves; but to this it might be induced by circumstances; as nearness, &c.—*The Journal de l'Empire*, from which we translate this article, farther remarks, that three hunting-parties have in vain chased this animal; but, "we hope that better concerted measures will be put in force to deliver the country from this and other dangerous animals of the same species."

Extract of Opium.—M. Parmentier has made public a new method of preparing the extract of opium, far superior to any other hitherto known. It takes from that substance the smell by which it is distinguished, and

which is always in proportion to its malignant qualities. The manner of preparing 24 ounces of opium is as follows :—Macerate it in rain water for five days; then boil it for a quarter of an hour with two pounds of pulverised charcoal; strain and clarify it with white of egg, and by a suitable evaporation you will obtain twelve ounces of extract.

Plunder.—More than sixty boxes containing productions of art taken in the war, are arrived at Paris. Among the most valuable are sundry original pictures of the Flemish school, and a great number of rare printed books and manuscripts, from Vienna.

There is also just arrived from Vienna a number of animals, among which are two lions, kangaroos, a cassowary, parroquets, &c. Some of these animals are destined for the menagerie of Malmaison, others for the Museum of Natural History. At the same time arrived many boxes containing rare and curious exotic plants.

Order of the Three Golden Fleeces.—Joseph Buonaparte has abolished all orders in Spain, except those of his own creation, and the Golden Fleece.—His brother in the mean time, has created a new Order, in which he combines all the three ancient Grand Orders of France, of Austria, and of Spain. It is to be called the Order of the Three Golden Fleeces, thus proclaiming to the world, that he unites in his own person the power of the three great Empires, and the dignity of the former Sovereigns of each.

Court-Martial for the Basque Roads Affair.—The court-martial at Rochefort met on board the admiral's ship the Ocean, August 31. The proceedings were continued to September 8. The advocate for the accused was M. F. D. Faure, of Rochefort. On the 8th, the pleadings being gone through, the president inquired whether the members of the court wished to make any observations. They answered in the negative; on which, the court was cleared, and after deliberating *with closed doors*, and the votes being collected in presence of the Général Rapporteur, found by a majority of *eight voices* to *one*, that the prisoner, Nicholas Clement de la Ronciere, was not guilty of the loss of the ship Tonnere, which he commanded in the action of the 12th of April last. Jean Baptiste Lafon, by a majority of *five voices* to *four*, was found guilty of having, in a cowardly manner, abandoned the Calcutta, in the presence of the enemy, on the 17th of April. Adjudged to suffer death. Guillaume Marcelin Proteau was unanimously acquitted of the charge; but, by a majority of *five voices* to *four*, sentenced to three months confinement in his own chamber, for having set fire to the Indienne with too much precipitation, and without previously advising the admiral. Capt. Proteau's sword restored to him. Charles Nicolas Lacaille, acquitted by *six voices* to *three*, of losing the Tourville, which he commanded; but adjudged, for having momentarily quitted his vessel, to two years' imprisonment wherever the government thinks fit; to have his name struck out of the list of marine officers, and to be degraded from the Legion of Honour. The prisoners Proteau and Lacaille were found *liable in expences of process.* The sentence was read to the prisoners at half past two o'clock on the 9th. Sept. 2, at four in the afternoon, the prisoner Lafon underwent his sentence, on board the admiral's ship the Ocean.

GERMANY.

Contribution.—Vienna, Sept. 26. The night before last, the whole of the dealers in this capital were called together, and informed that three millions of francs of the contribution, must immediately be discharged. At two o'clock in the morning they were dismissed, and payment of the above sum must this day be made.

Expence of Foreign Troops.—The expence occasioned in Saxony by maintaining the troops of foreign powers from June, 1807, till the end of the year 1808, amounts to upwards of four millions of dollars, of which sum more than one-half remains unpaid.

Universities suppressed.— Several of the Universities in Westphalia are to be suppressed; the reason assigned is, the revolutionary sentiments imbibed by the students.

Process for making a beautiful Lake, by a German Chymist.—On any quantity of cochineal pour twice its weight of alcohol and as much distilled water. Place this infusion for some days near a gentle fire; filter it. To the liquor thus filtered add a few drops of solution of tin; a fine red precipitate will speedily shew itself. Continue to add a little of the solution of tin, till the whole of the colouring matter is precipitated. Wash the precipitation in plenty of distilled water till it be perfectly free from every remain of the acid employed in procuring the solution of tin. Then dry the whole, and carefully preserve it for use.

Population of the Kingdom of Wurtemburg.—The kingdom of Wurtemburg is estimated by statistic tables, published in 1808, to contain a population of 1,461,656 persons: the grand duchy of Baden, 922,649 persons: the duchy of Hohenzollern, 53,000 persons: the principality of Leyen, 4,500 persons.

Military Schools: Objects and Arrangements.—According to public notice given by the prefects of several departments, the school of St. Cyr is destined hereafter to form officers of infantry exclusively. They will be taught mathematics, belles lettres, history,

geography, and the details of the military art. They will also learn the manner of laying down maps and fortifications; with the practice of this art on the field, &c.

The school of St. Germain is to educate officers for the cavalry, with much the same studies as those for the infantry. Equally with the pupils from St. Cyr, the scholars will receive the rank of sub-lieutenant, immediately as their studies are finished. The duration of these studies is from three to four years. Conditions of admission the same for both schools.

The *Prytaneum* of la Fleche will serve as a preparatory school to the two principals. Pupils will be received from the age of eight years to twelve. Parents who desire this course of life for their children, must obtain permission from the Minister of War.

Books.—The catalogue of books which appeared at the Easter fair at Leipsic, includes in all 2,000 articles: among which are 128 *novels*, and 50 *theatrical pieces*. Besides these must be considered works written in foreign languages, *musical productions*, and *geographical maps or charts*. The catalogue offers from 300 to 400 translations.

Admission of Jews to civil Franchises.—Stutgard, Oct. 7. This day the following ordinance has been published by authority.

Whereas it has pleased his majesty to order, that, for the future, every Jew received by special grant, who shall prove his capability of exercising a civil profession by executing the master-pieces required of him, and by paying established fees of admission, shall be admitted and infranchised, like any other of his majesty's subjects, into that company into which he desires to enter; the present notice is given in order to make known the same to the superior magistrates, as well as to those of the circles, and to recommend to them the careful and diligent compliance with this order.

Fair.—Frankfort, Oct. 11. Our fair is ended, and has been something better than heretofore.

University of Göettingen, Titles omitted.—The programma, in which is stated the courses of lectures intended to be given by the professors of the university of Göettingen during the ensuing week, is recently published: and it is remarked, that on this occasion *they have dropped the titles with which they were invested by the ancient government.*

Artificial Magnet.—A German author has lately published a work in which he states a very curious fact.—"A person," says he, "having an artificial magnet suspended from the wall of his study, with a piece of iron adhering to it, remarked, for several years, that the flies in the room, though they frequently placed themselves on other iron articles, never settled on the artificial magnet; and even that if any of these insects approached it, they in a moment again removed from it to some distance."—"It is worth the trouble," says Professor Voigt, who repeats the same circumstance in his Journal, "to make farther observations on this phenomenon; and, were it confirmed, magnetised iron might be employed to preserve it from being dirtied by flies. Perhaps it might be employed also for other purposes.

Fossil Palm Tree.—A fossil palm tree has recently been found above the strata of plaster at Bagnolet, near Paris. It was deposited in the earthy strata, about twelve or fifteen feet above the first stratum of plaster. A tree of the same species was discovered a few years since at Montmartre, in a similar situation.

Losses by the War.—Ratisbon, Oct. 20. The losses our city has sustained, in consequence of the events of the war, amount, according to an official valuation, to 1,445,593 florins.

HOLLAND.

Pure Air.—Dr. Van Marum has discovered a very simple method, proved by repeated experiments, of preserving the air pure in large halls, theatres, hospitals, &c.—The apparatus for this purpose is nothing but a common lamp, made according to Argand's construction, suspended from the roof of the hall, and kept burning under a funnel, the tube of which rises above the roof without, and is furnished with a ventilator. For his first experiment he filled his large laboratory with the smoke of oak shavings. In a few minutes after he lighted his lamp the whole smoke disappeared, and the air was perfectly purified.

A Subscription has been opened in Walcheren for the succour of the poor inhabitants. It has met with cordial support by the British army. Sir Eyre Coote subscribed £100.

NOTICES ON ICELAND.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 80, also Vol. VII. p. 338.]

In 1772, an observatory was established at Lambhuus, with an astronomer, who received a pension from the king: but hitherto not a single observation from this institution has been published.

During the eighteenth century Iceland had *forty-three* unfortunate years; the causes of which were, either: 1. winters of extraordinary severity, and ices floating from Greenland on to the coast; or 2. failures of the fishery; or 3. inundations; or 4. losses sustained by overflowing of the sea; or 5. ravages caused by volcanic eruptions; or 6. earthquakes; or 7. epidemic diseases.

Two Latin schools were established, at Holum and at Skalholt; but, since 1801, only one is supported, which has been trans-

ferred to Bessenstædt. A printing office is established at Leiraaegard, where an Iceland newspaper (Minisvero Tidindi) has been published since 1795. Other works printed there find few purchasers.

The highest population of Iceland, during the eighteenth century, was 50,000: in 1801 only 47,207 persons were enumerated, in 7401 families.

In 1788 commerce was declared free; but this freedom was restricted to the Danish dominions.

Scarcely any cities are founded in Iceland: for Reikevig, Isefiord, Oefiord, and Eskefiord, do not deserve the name of cities. The first of these burghs, towards the close of the century, reckoned but 300 inhabitants.

The general administration of justice and police was very defective: in 1800 several tribunals were suppressed, to form one supreme court of justice for the whole country.

ITALY.

The Corsican's Gratitude to the Pope.—The Pope, it is said, has been ordered into close confinement at Avignon, and has been denied all intercourse with the few attendants allowed to follow him into France.

Subterraneous Passage discovered.—The subterraneous passage, by which the Roman Emperors went privately from the palace of the Cæsars on Mount Celius at Rome, to the Flavian Amphitheatre, has lately been discovered, besides a number of architectural fragments, capitals, cornices, and vases, the remains of its splendid decorations. Some fine torsos have also been found, and a head of Mercury, which appears to have belonged to the statue in the garden of the Pope, and now in the Chiaramonti Museum. Several pipes and gutters for carrying off water were also discovered, and twenty rooms of very small dimensions, lighted only from the top.—These are presumed to have been the *fornices*, frequently alluded to by Martial, Seneca, and Juvenal.

Balloon.—On the 22d of August, 1808, when M. M. Andreoli and Brioschi ascended in a baloon at Padua. At about the height of three miles and a half, the mercury having fallen to 15 inches, M. Brioschi began to feel an extraordinary palpitation of the heart, without any painful sensation in breathing. When the mercury was down to 12, (four miles and a half,) he was overpowered with a pleasing sleep, which soon became a real lethargy. When nearly six miles high, M. Andreoli was swollen all over and could not move his left hand. When the mercury had fallen to 8. 5. (about six miles and a quarter) the balloon burst with a loud explosion, and began to descend rapidly with such a noise as awakened M. Brioschi. It fell about twelve miles from Padua, without any injury to the aëronauts.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—Vesuvius, according to the latest accounts from Naples, still continued to emit flames, notwithstanding the incessant rains which had recently fallen in that quarter. The violence of the eruption had abated; but the volcano still discharged a small stream of burning matter, in a direction nearly opposite to that of former eruptions of lava.

The Population of Naples was estimated in 1805 at 443,421 inhabitants, without including strangers. That of the province, of which the city is the head, at 123,730; among which was reckoned 2,000 secular ecclesiastics, more than 3,000 monks, and more than 4,500 nuns. The hospital of Incurables contained from 1,200 to 1,500 patients; and these are justly called *incurables*, says the author of the Picture of Naples, as few or none of them ever go out *cured*.

POLAND.

Monument to Copernicus.—On the 20th of September was laid at Thorn the first stone of the monument in memory of the famous astronomer Copernicus, which is to be erected in that city. He was born there in 1473. This ceremony was attended with great pomp. The troops were under arms in full uniform. The city was illuminated in the evening; and the festival concluded by a grand ball.

Opening of the Hall of the Royal Society of Sciences.—Warsaw. The Royal Society of Sciences held a sitting in a new hall fitted up for its future meetings, on the 10th November, 1808. The hall is adorned with the bust of the king of Saxony; and four statues of famous Poles: Kochanowsky, Copernicus, Kromer, and Andrew Zamoisky.

An eulogy, commemorating Kochanowsky, the father of the poetry of Poland, was read by count Julius Niemceviez: Andrew Zamoisky was grand chancellor of Poland, his eulogy was read by M. Stasic, the president (who also had opened the proceedings with a suitable address). M. d'Horodyski pronounced a discourse in honour of the historian Kromer; and the sitting concluded with the reading of a poem on Copernicus by M. Osiriski.

PRUSSIA.

Sale of King of Prussia's Estates.—Leipsic, Oct. 6. The sale of part of the domains of the king of Prussia is going on at this moment. Twenty-two of these domains have been sold to the Provincial States of the Marquisate of Brandenburg. These purchasers, we are assured, are about to remit to France on account of the arrearages of the contributions owing by Prussia, mortgage

deeds on this property, to the amount of *eight millions* of rix dollars; payable in several years.

RUSSIA.

Previous Education necessary to Civil Officers.—Petersburgh, Sept. 22. Lately was published here a regulation by which every person desiring to be employed as an assessor in a college, a counsellor of state, or in the public service, whether in a civil or diplomatic station, is required to produce a certificate from one of the universities now established in Russia, witnessing his capability of discharging the duties that may be entrusted to him.

Hitherto Russia did not offer the means of acquiring the instruction necessary to form officers for civil situations, and to open the way to those branches of knowledge, relating to their different functions, which were indispensable in order to manifesting proofs of ability and fitness. Thanks to the vigilant and fatherly cares of our august sovereigns, we have at present the expectation that our administrative offices will, little by little, be filled with persons capable of discharging the duties incumbent on them. To desire to fill the office of a judge (or justice of peace) being unacquainted with the principles of law and jurisprudence, would be as strong a mark of folly as to undertake the profession of a surgeon, without having any notion of anatomy. This new regulation is very advantageous to the young Russian nobility: their parents, having the means of giving their children instruction at home, and of sending them afterwards to finish their studies at the university, are assured of being able to settle them afterwards, and thereby of furnishing the state with useful members in the different descriptions of services for which the knowledge and information they have acquired may have fitted them.

SPAIN.

National Finances, as stated to Joseph Buonaparte.—The minister of finances has recently published a report made to Joseph Buonaparte, in the first session of the council of state, relative to the debt of Spain. This debt, as well floating as funded, and including the arrears for which no interest is paid, amounts to 7,194,266,839 rials. (The rial is worth less than *threepence* English money.) The interest payable yearly for the funded debt is 155,682,743; and that for the floating debt is 63,908,730 rials. On the estimate made of national property yet remaining for sale, the produce will be 9,656,147,406 rials. —The minister shews, that even if recourse had not been had to the suppression of the convents, and to the confiscation of the property of those who oppose Joseph, the resources of the state would have been sufficient to discharge the national debt. The valuation of the religious edifices, and the gradual reduction of the regular clergy, are not taken into this estimate. "Your majesty may flatter yourself," says the minister, "to see, in the space of two years, the credit of the crown re-established, and its creditors satisfied, whether they prefer to become proprietors of lands, or whether they merely confine themselves to the reception of their revenues. That stoppage in the circulation, produced by the *Vales Royal*, shall disappear; for circulation admits only of paper which justifies entire confidence. This confidence shall revive, with the activity of great associations, of the bank, of corporations of artisans, who hitherto have been victims of the influence exercised over them by the former government. In short, that epoch so ardently desired shall arrive, when it may be possible to suppress, or at least to modify, the most burthensome imposts, and to listen to the liberality of principles and generosity truly royal, in order to re-open all the sources of public prosperity."

The Number of Universities in Spain was formerly twenty-two: of these one half was suppressed in 1807, in order to improve the condition of those which remained. Each of these had, also, its plan of education; but, at the same time, a plan was formed for the university of Salamanca; and to this the others were directed to conform.—The universities remaining are: 1. Salamanca—2. Alcala—3. Valladolid—4. Seville—5. Grenada—6. Valentia—7. Saragosa—8. Huesca—9. Cervera—10. Sant Jago—11. Oviedo.—The universities suppressed are: Toledo, Osma, Ossuna, Orihuela, Avila, Irache, Baeza, Almagro, Gaudia, and Siguenza.

Salary to Parish Priests.—Joseph Buonaparte has fixed the *minimum* of the income of parish priests, at 400 ducats *per annum*.

SWEDEN.

The King's Reduction of his Houses and Household.—Stockholm, Sept. 24. The king has relinquished for himself and his successors, to the entire disposition of the States, the palaces, gardens, parks and dependencies of Drottningholm, Swartsjo, Wentholm, Gripsholm, Stromsholm, Kangsor, Flynge and Dahlby, on condition that the royal family may preserve the right of inhabiting these palaces during summer. Rosersberg, which the king occupied when he was only a duke, Ulriesdal the summer residence of the queen dowager, and Tullgarn, which is the residence of the princess, will remain with their present proprietors, during their lives; after which they will also become subject to the disposal of the States, on the same conditions as the palaces above-mentioned.

The chief marshal of the court, with all the officers who were under his orders, belonging to the court of the late king, and who had hitherto been in the service of the present sovereign, have been dismissed this week, the king contenting himself with the household he had when duke of Sudermania.

The Loss of Territory and Population sustained by Sweden in the present war, is thus stated in the foreign journals:—Wismar, 6 square miles, and 11,200 inhabitants; Pomerania and Rugen, 70 square miles, and 70,000 inhabitants; Finland, 3,500 square miles and 700,000 inhabitants. Total, 3,576 square miles, and 781,200 inhabitants; or, in other words, 1-4th of her whole territory, and 1-6th of her population!

Jews admitted.—The prohibition issued by the late king of Sweden against the entrance of Jews into that country, has been abolished by his present majesty.

Civil List.—The diet of Sweden has allowed to the new king, for the expences of his household, an annual revenue of 28,000 rix-dollars; and has granted to Prince Christian for the same purpose, the sum of 24,000 rix-dollars.

SWITZERLAND.

Extraordinary Bear.— They write from Lausanne that a bear of extraordinary size and strength has lately been brought in there: he had devoured several head of cattle; and was at length killed in a trap laid for him in the woods of Rance, near Orbe.

TYROL.

French Account of the Resources of the Tyrolese Insurgents.—The chiefs of the insurgents in the Voralberg raised in the first instance *nine battalions* of militia, making in the whole, 7,000 men: of these 2,000 had muskets, the rest only fowling-pieces. They had no lead; but they procured gunpowder in plenty from the mills at Bregentz. They had no cannon till they had attacked Constance, where they seized some: others they obtained from Vaduz; but they never possessed more than twelve pieces of different sizes. They had no cavalry; but thirteen Hungarian prisoners having escaped from the French, took shelter in the Voralberg, and were mounted on the horses of the country. The whole of the horse never exceeded 50. The militia received no pay; the towns in which they were posted furnished them with lodging and diet; and their other wants were supplied by contributions raised on the districts they invaded. The levy *en masse*, or *landsturm*, was raised, and supported the militia, when the Voralberg was seriously attacked by the French.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

East-London Water-Works.

On Monday the 23d of October, the East-London water-works at Old Ford were opened with due solemnity and considerable splendour.—The court of directors assembled at the company's house in St. Helen's Place, Bishopgate Street, and proceeded from thence to the parish church of St. Mary Stratford Bow; the chairman, Sir Daniel Williams Knt. and the deputy-chairman, John Ord, Esq. at the head of the procession, in carriages, and one of the directors and Mr. T. R. Pickering, the secretary, bringing up the rear; the bells of all the churches, as they passed, ringing merry peals.—They arrived at the church, at eleven o'clock; Capt Hicks with the Bow volunteers being on duty under arms, to preserve order and keep the avenues clear. Divine service immediately commenced, in which one of the fullest congregations we ever beheld, devoutly joined. The directors sat in the chancel, and the pews in the body of the church were filled with the proprietors of the water-works, their ladies and friends, many respectable strangers, &c. &c. Proper lessons were selected. For the first, the former part of Exod. 17. was read, and for the second, Math. 3. A sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Edward Robson, M. A. chaplain to the hon. corporation of the Trinity-House. He chose for his subject the striking of the rock by Moses in the wilderness. He shewed the value of the common blessings of air, earth and water, particularly the last. He depicted a caravan on its march across the desert, and shewed the dreadful sufferings occasioned by a want of water and extreme thirst. He then drew a picture of the anguish undergone by our own countrymen, in the Black Hole at Calcutta. He next gave a home-scene of the comforts derivable from a plentiful supply of water in a crowded court, or a confined alley, in the metropolis. He then spoke of the benefit which the Eastern District of London, and the vicinity, must derive from the works which were that day to be opened. He made an appeal to the feelings of the directors in behalf of the poor and of the public charities within the circle which the East-London Water-Works, by act of parliament, are empowered to supply with water; concluding his discourse with a fervent prayer to the Almighty to bestow his blessing on the undertaking. We understand that the Court of Directors have obtained possession of the manuscript sermon, which they are about to print, intending to send a copy to each proprietor. We hope to obtain one, and we shall probably give some extracts from it in the pages of the Literary Panorama.

After service, the procession commenced, to the works at Old Ford; where Col. Beaufoy of the 1st Royal Tower Hamlets' Militia attended with his regiment. Here a convenient platform, with seats and a covering over head, was erected for the accommodation of the ladies. It was soon filled with beauty and fashion. The royal standard waved on the top of a mound which is of prodigious dimensions, and may vie with several of the pyramids of Egypt. The military bands of both the Tower Hamlets' regiments were stationed in front of the places occupied by the ladies; and hither, on the sound of a bugle, which gave the signal of his approach, the Lord Mayor was conducted by the chairman, deputy-chairman, and the other directors, attended by a military guard of honour. Here a plan of the stupendous works was presented by the engineer, Mr. Ralph Walker, to whose superior abilities the works will bear lasting testimony. That gentleman explained the plan and pointed out the use of the several parts of the design. The Lord Mayor was then conducted, as before, (a numerous assemblage of gentlemen following,) to one of the sluices forming a communication between the works and the river Lea. The tide set strongly in from the Thames; and the chairman, assisted by the Lord Mayor, turned the crane which opened the sluice, and Father Thames poured his treasure of water into an immense reservoir, strongly guarded with brick-work, and of an oval form. The gentlemen present gave an English huzza, thrice three times repeated; they then passed on to the second sluice, which opens into a similar reservoir; the sluice was raised with the same ceremonies as the first; and a party of artillery-men, under the command of Lieut. Wheeler, fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns, the music played "God save the King," "Rule Britannia," "Water parted from the Sea," with many other popular airs; and the whole scene was impressively striking.

The reservoirs now filled apace, and when they had attained a proper height of water, the Lord Mayor, conducted and attended as before, proceeded to the building containing the steam-engines. The machinery was immediately set in motion;—upon which another royal salute was fired. The engines are awfully grand, and exhibit a wonderful effort of human ingenuity. We viewed with mingled astonishment and pleasure the stupendous apparatus, (of 100 horses' power), working with hardly any perceptible friction; and revolving with the precision and ease of an ordinary time-piece. — The Lord Mayor, &c. now ascended to the top of the immense mound, over which the water is forced by the engines, through iron tubes of large diameter; from this elevation, assisted by its own gravity, it rushes into the mains and service-pipes extending over the eastern district of the metropolis and its environs. Here a marquee was pitched beneath the royal standard; refreshments were handed to the ladies and gentlemen present, and the King's health was drank, with three times three. An aperture in an iron tube shewed the rapidity of the stream of water as the steam engines drove it over the summit of the mound, and another aperture at the bottom exhibited the prodigious velocity which it had acquired in its precipitous descent. The Lord Mayor, the chairman, deputy chairman, and many other gentlemen, now left the works, under a third royal salute.—Among many other gentlemen who attended on this memorable occasion, we noticed the chairman and deputy-chairman of the East-India Company, Joseph Cotton, Esq deputy-master of the corporation of the Trinity-house, Mr. Mellish the member for the county of Middlesex, General Turner, Admiral Douglas, many magistrates, and many eminent merchants and bankers.

At six o'clock, a sumptuous dinner was served at the City of London tavern; the tables were highly decorated with triumphal arches, &c. The Lord Mayor presided, as the chief magistrate always does in the city; Sir Daniel Williams, the chairman of the East-London water-works, sat on the right hand of his lordship, who was supported by the Rev. Mr. Robson, on his left. The deputy-chairman, Mr. Ord, sat opposite the Lord Mayor; and Mr. Mellish, Mr Alderman Combe, Sir William Blizard, the officers of the corps on duty, Admiral Douglas, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay of Old Ford, &c. &c. sat also at the directors' table:—there were four other tables, extending the length of the great room. "NON NOBIS DOMINE" was sung in a very capital style, as was "God save the King," the company all standing and joining in the chorus; many glees and songs followed; many loyal toasts were drank, and many appropriate sentiments. Col. Beaufoy's band were stationed in the gallery, and performed several pieces of music admirably well. Conviviality was kept up with great spirit, till a late hour. The Croydon canal having been opened on the same day,—success to that undertaking, was drank; and Mr. Marten, on the part of the directors and proprietors of that concern, returned thanks in a neatly turned speech. The whole of the day passed off most admirably. Not the slightest accident occurred. The weather was calm and mild, and the company attending the ceremony, consisting of many thousands, were highly gratified.—We heartily wish prosperity may attend the East-London Water-Works, which will afford an abundant supply of pure water to a district every day rapidly increasing in population and commercial consequence.

MR. CANNING'S LETTER TO THE EARL CAMDEN, &c. &c. &c.

Gloucester Lodge, November 14, 1809.

My Lord,—I had written to your Lordship immediately after the publication of your Lordship's Statement: but I delayed sending my Letter, in the hope of being able previously to submit it to the perusal of the Duke of Portland.

In this hope I have been disappointed by that fatal event, which has deprived this Country of one of it's most upright and disinterested Patriots; the King, of one of His most faithful, devoted, and affectionate Subjects; and the World, of one of the most blameless and most noble-minded of Men.

Thus situated, I have thought it right to revise what I had written, and scrupulously to expunge every reference to the authority of the Duke of Portland, which would now stand upon my sole testimony; retaining such only as are supported, either by written documents which I shall be happy to communicate to your Lordship; or by facts which are well known to your Lordship or to your Colleagues, and in which, for the most part, your Lordship is yourself concerned.

Neither, however, can I content myself with this precaution: but must protest, at the same time, in the most earnest manner, against any possible misconstruction, by which any thing in the following Letter can be strained to a meaning unfavourable to the motives which actuated the Duke of Portland's conduct.

It is impossible, indeed, not to regret the policy, however well-intentioned, which dictated the reserve practised towards Lord Castlereagh in the beginning of this transaction; or that practised towards myself in its conclusion.

It is to be regretted, that the Duke of Portland should have imposed, and that your Lordship should have accepted, the condition of silence, in the first communications between you.

It is also to be regretted, that I should not have learnt in July, that your lordship was not party to the assurances then given to me on behalf of Lord Castlereagh's friends in general;—and that another Member of the Cabinet, comprehended in that description, had, (as I have since heard), refused to concur in them.

Had I been made acquainted with these circumstances, I should then have resigned; and my resignation would, at that time, have taken place without inconvenience or embarrassment; and without stirring those questions (no way connected with the causes of my retirement) or subjecting me to those misinterpretations of my conduct and motives, which have been produced by the coincidence of my resignation with that of the Duke of Portland.

But, however this reserve may be to be regretted, it is impossible to attribute the adoption of it, on the part of the Duke of Portland, to any other motives, than to that gentleness of nature which eminently distinguished him; and which led him to endeavour (above all things) to prevent political differences from growing into personal dissentions; and to aim at executing whatever arrangement might be expedient for improving or strengthening the Administration, with the concurrence (if possible) of all it's existing Members.

And no man who knows the affectionate respect and attachment, which the manly and generous qualities of the Duke of Portland's mind were calculated to command, and which I invariably bore to him, will suspect me of being willing to establish my own vindication, at the expence of the slightest disrespect to his memory, or prejudice to his fame.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

GEORGE CANNING.

To the Earl Camden, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord.—The Statement which has been published in the news-papers, in your Lordship's name, has decided a question on which I had before been hesitating, as to the necessity of an authentick detail of the transactions (so far as I am concerned in them or am acquainted with them) to which that Statement refers.

For that purpose, I think a direct address to your Lordship more decorous, both towards your Lordship and for myself, than an anonymous paragraph in a news-paper.

It is with the most painful reluctance, that I recur to a subject, which, so far as it concerns Lord Castlereagh and myself, had been settled in a manner, which is usually, I believe, considered as final.

Discussions of the causes of dispute more commonly precede, than follow, the extreme appeal, to which Lord Castlereagh resorted:—And when, after mature consideration, his Lordship had determined to resort to that appeal in the first instance, I should have thought, that such a choice, deliberately made, would have been felt by his friends to be equally conclusive upon them, as upon himself.

But your Lordship needs not to be informed, how assiduously my character has been assailed by writers in the news-papers, espousing Lord Castlereagh's quarrel, and supposed, (I trust, most injuriously), to be his Lordship's particular friends.

The perversions and misrepresentations of anonymous writers, however, would not have extorted from me any reply. But to them succeeded the publication of Lord Castlereagh's Letter to me September 19th.

I entirely disbelieve that Lord Castlereagh, and I distinctly deny that I myself, had any knowledge of this Publication.

But,—by what means it matters not,—the Letter is before the world: and though the course originally chosen by Lord Castlereagh precluded me from offering any explanation to him;—the course which has since been adopted on his behalf, (though undoubtedly without his privity), might perhaps have been considered as rendering such an explanation due to myself. It is however only since your Lordship's publication that I have felt it to be indispensably necessary.

The Statement on my behalf, which has also found it's way, (without my consent and against my wish), into the public Papers, was written under a sense of delicacy and restraint as to the particulars of the transaction,—which, from the character of the transaction itself, must always continue to prevail in a great degree; but from which, until Wednesday the 11th of October, the day on which I gave up the Seals, I had not an opportunity of soliciting any dispensation.

Of the indulgence which I then most humbly solicited, I trust I shall be able to avail myself sufficiently for my own vindication, without losing sight of those considerations of duty and propriety, by which the use of such an indulgence must necessarily be regulated and confined.

It is stated in Lord Castlereagh's Letter, "that I had demanded and procured from the Duke of Portland, before the rising of Parliament, a promise for Lord Castlereagh's removal from the War Department; that, by by this promise, Lord Castlereagh's situation, as a Minister of the Crown, was made dependent upon my pleasure; and that this promise I afterwards thought myself entitled to enforce;"

"That, after and notwithstanding this virtual supersession of Lord Castlereagh in his office, I allowed him to originate and conduct the Expedition to the Scheldt;"

"And that, during this whole period, I knew that the agitation, and the decision, of the question for his removal, were concealed from him: and was party to this concealment."

Lord Castlereagh indeed admits,

That he "has no right, as a public man, to resent my demanding, upon public grounds, his removal from his office, or even from the Administration, as a condition of my continuing a member of the Government."

But he contends, that a proposition "justifiable in itself," ought not to have been "executed in an unjustifiable manner:" and he makes me responsible for the manner in which the "Head of the Administration," and some Members of the Government, "*supposed* to be his (Lord Castlereagh's) Friends," executed the proposition, which he attributes to me.

He is ready to acknowledge, indeed, "that I pressed for a disclosure, at the same time that I pressed for a decision; and that the disclosure was resisted by the Duke of Portland and his (Lord Castlereagh's) *supposed* friends."

But, in this circumstance, Lord Castlereagh professes not to see any justification of what he conceives to have been my conduct towards him;—because, by acquiescing in the advice or intreaties of his "supposed friends," I admitted "an authority" on their part, "which I must have known them not to possess;"—because, by "pressing for disclosure," I shewed my own sense of the "unfairness" of concealment;—and because, with that sense, I "ought," (as he conceives me not to have done), "to have availed myself of the same alternative,—namely, my own Resignation,—to enforce disclosure, which I did to enforce decision."

Without offering a single word in the way of argument, I shall, by a distinct detail of facts in the order of their date, substantiate my contradiction of these charges.

I shall only premise,

1st,—That I had (as is admitted by Lord Castlereagh) an unquestionable right to require on publick grounds, a change in the War Department, tendering at the same time the alternative of my own Resignation.

2dly.—(What no man at all acquainted with the course of publick business will dispute), That the regular, effectual, and straight-forward course for bringing that alternative to issue, was to state it directly to the "Head of the Administration,"—the King's chief Minister,—to be laid by that Minister before the King.

I proceed to the detail of facts.

In the beginning of April, (April 2d) I addressed a letter to the Duke of Portland, containing a representation on the State of his Administration; and expressing my wish and intention, unless some change were effected in it, to resign.

Upon the Duke of Portland's requiring a more detailed explanation, as to the motives of my proffered resignation, I stated, (April 4th to 8th.) among other things, that a change either in my own department or in Lord Castlereagh's, appeared to me to be expedient for the public service. I stated my perfect willingness that the alternative should be decided for my retirement; and only requested that the decision might (if possible) take place before the recommencement of business in Parliament after the Easter-holidays.

The Duke of Portland requested me to suspend the execution of my intention to resign; wishing to have an opportunity of consulting with some of our Colleagues, before he determined what advice to lay before the King.

The Easter holidays thus passed away. April 16, shortly after his Grace's return to Town from Bulstrode, the Duke of Portland opened the subject to one of the members of the cabinet, whose name, (not having been hitherto brought forward), I do not think it necessary to mention. Your lordship is perfectly acquainted with it.

By the Duke of Portland's desire, I had a communication with that Member of the Cabinet, within a very few days after his interview with the Duke of Portland. He strongly represented the difficulty of making

any new Arrangement, during the sitting of Parliament; and urged me to defer the pressing my own resignation till the end of the session.—To this recommendation I did not promise to accede: but we agreed, (whether upon his suggestion or upon mine I am not confident), that, at all events, no step whatever could properly be taken, until after the decision of the question upon the writership;—which was about this time brought forward in the House of Commons.

That question was decided on Tuesday April 25.

On Friday the 28th, the Duke of Portland communicated fully with your lordship; and informed me, as the result of that communication, that your lordship thought a change in Lord Castlereagh's situation in the Government desireable,— provided it could be effected honorably for Lord Castlereagh, and that it "could be reconciled to Lord Castlereagh's feelings."

From this period, I understood that your Lordship was constantly consulted by the Duke of Portland in every step of the transaction. Other Members of the Cabinet were also consulted by the Duke of Portland:—but, how many of them, or at what precise periods, I neither knew at the time, nor can now undertake to say.

Shortly after your lordship's first interview with the Duke of Portland, (I am sure before May 5,) that Member of the Cabinet with whom his Grace had first communicated, reported to me a suggestion of your Lordship's of a change of office for Lord Castlereagh, evidently calculated on the principles which your Lordship had stated as indispensable to such a change. Whether this communication to me was in the nature of a direct message from your Lordship, I do not exactly know. But I understood distinctly that you knew of its being made to me; and that whatever observation I might make upon it, was to be reported to your Lordship. What I observed upon it, was in substance,—that it was not for me to presume to say what change would be proper;—that I had done all that I had thought myself either called upon or at liberty to do, in stating to the Duke of Portland my opinions, and my intention to resign;—that the Duke of Portland alone could either propose any change, or obtain the necessary authority for carrying it into effect;—and that I therefore recommend that your Lordship should state your suggestion to the Duke of Portland.

May 5, the Duke of Portland informed me, that he had determined to lay the whole subject, on the following Wednesday before His Majesty.

On Wednesday, May 10, he informed me that he had done so: and that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to say, that He would take the subject into His serious consideration.

On Wednesday, May 31, apprehending it to be possible, that my intention might not have been fully explained to His Majesty, and thinking it my duty to leave no doubt upon it, I humbly repeated to His Majesty the representations which I had before made to the Duke of Portland, and humbly tendered my Resignation. I received thereupon His Majesty's gracious commands, to retain my situation until His Majesty should have considered the whole subject.

Some time in the course of the next week, I think on June 8, the Duke of Portland stated to me, that he had received His Majerty's commands, to propose, and to carry into effect at the end of the Session of Parliament, an Arrangement for a partial change in the War Department.

The particulars of this Arrangement I do not think it proper to detail: feeling it my duty to limit myself strictly to what is absolutely necessary for the explanation of my own conduct. It is sufficient to state, that the object of this Arrangement was not the removal of Lord Castlereagh, but, a new distribution of the business of the War Department, whereby that part of it which was connected with political correspondence, would have been transferred to the Foreign Office; and the business of another office, then vacant, would have been transferred to Lord Castlereagh. It is only necessary to add that the effect of this new distribution would not have been to take out of Lord Castlereagh's hands the superintendance of the Expedition to the Scheldt.

June 13, I wrote to the Duke of Portland, signifying to him that, although such an Arrangement had never entered into my contemplation, and although I did not think it calculated to remedy all the difficulties which had induced me to bring the state of the Administration under his Grace's consideration, I was ready, so far as I was concerned, to undertake and discharge to the best of my ability, any duty which His Majesty might be graciously pleased to devolve upon me: but I expressed at the same time, great doubts, whether this arrangement could be expected to be acceptable to Lord Castlereagh, or (in all its parts) satisfactory to the public feeling.

On Sunday June 18, (Parliament being expected to rise on the 20th or 21st,) I wrote to the Duke of Portland, to inquire, whether this arrangement, or any other, was to take place; stating to him, that "if things remained as they then were, I was determined not to remain in office."

June 18, in answer, the Duke of Portland mentioned to me a new plan of Arrangement, altogether different from that which he had been authorized to carry into effect;

and stated that he had sent for your Lordship, and the other Member of the Cabinet with whom your Lordship and the Duke of Portland had been in constant communication, to co-operate with him, in forwarding this new Plan, and to urge Lord Castlereagh to consent to it.

The particulars of this new Plan I do not think it necessary to state, as I learnt from the Duke of Portland, either the next day or the day following it, that to this Plan Lord Castlereagh certainly could not be brought to agree. Whether this was known to his Grace only from your Lordship, or through your Lordship from Lord Castlereagh himself, I was not apprized.

On Wednesday, 21, the day of the rising of Parliament, I was assured by the Duke of Portland, that the specific Arrangement which he had in the first instance proposed, *viz.* the new distribution of the business of the War Department, should be carried into effect:—and, that His Majesty had directed him to desire your Lordship to communicate His decision to Lord Castlereagh.

On Tuesday, June 27, finding that no communication had been yet made to Lord Castlereagh, I wrote to the Duke of Portland, in terms of the strongest remonstrance, both against the concealment and the delay: and intimated my determination to recur to my original intention, and to press the acceptance of my Resignation.

Accordingly, on the following day, Wednesday the 28th of June, I had an audience of the King, in which I humbly and earnestly repeated to His Majesty, the tender of my Resignation.

That same evening, the Duke of Portland informed me that he had that day signified to your Lordship the King's desire, that your Lordship should communicate the intended Arrangement to Lord Castlereagh; and that the communication was to be made by your Lordship as soon as the Expedition had sailed; which it was expected, would be in less than a fortnight from that time.

But before this fortnight elapsed,—*viz.* on Wednesday, July 5,—the Duke of Portland informed me, that, in consideration of the difficulties attending the proposed Arrangement, he, and those with whom he had consulted, were of opinion, that another should be substituted for it, which he trusted would also be more agreeable to me. He told me that hopes were entertained that your Lordship would determine to offer your Resignation, for the purpose of facilitating a general Arrangement, in which a complete change in the War Department might be effected consistently with Lord Castlereagh's feelings. He said, however, that your Lordship had not yet finally made up your mind upon the subject:—but that you would probably come to a decision before the following Wednesday.

The Duke of Portland stated his intention, in the event of your Lordship's resignation, to submit to His Majesty, the nomination of Lord Wellesley to the War Department.

It was well known by the Duke of Portland that I had been always anxious for Lord Wellesley's accession to the Cabinet: but this was the first mention to me in the course of this transaction, of his introduction into the War Department.—But for a severe indisposition, Lord Wellesley would, before this time, have been on his way to Spain.

On Thursday, July 13, the Duke of Portland informed me, that your Lordship had, the day before, actually tendered your Resignation; but that your Lordship had annexed to it the conditions, that no change should take place till after the termination of the Expedition to the Scheldt; and that it should be left to your Lordship to choose the time of making any communication to Lord Castlereagh.

July 13 to 20. I made the strongest remonstrances against this new delay, and this indefinite renewal of the concealment from Lord Castlereagh. I said, that after the repeated postponements which had already taken place, and after the reserve which had already been practised towards Lord Castlereagh, I could not rely upon the execution of any Arrangement which should not be now completely settled in all it's parts. And if this were not to be done, I most earnestly entreated that His Majesty might be advised now to accept my Resignation.

The Duke of Portland most anxiously deprecated my Resignation, as leading, in his apprehension, to the dissolution of the Administration. He declared himself to be authorized to assure me, in the most solemn manner, that the Arrangement now in contemplation should positively take place at the termination of the Expedition; that the Seals of the War Department should then be offered to Lord Wellesley,—an office, (to be vacated by means of your Lordship's retirement), being at the same time to be offered to Lord Castlereagh;—and that in the interval, and without loss of time, Lord Castlereagh's friends should take opportunities of preparing him for the change and reconciling him to it, by representing to him the great advantages to be derived from it, in the acquisition of additional strength to the Government.

Not only the Duke of Portland, but other Members of the Cabinet, Lord Castlereagh's friends, some directly, and some through common friends, urged me, in the most earnest manner, to acquiesce in the postponement now proposed. It was represented to me, that if instead of pressing for the execu-

tion of the Arrangement now, time were allowed to Lord Castlereagh's friends to prepare him for the change, and to reconcile him to it, the Arrangement might ultimately take place in an amicable manner; that every publick object might thus be answered, without any unnecessary harshness to the feelings of individuals; and that so far from finding fresh impediments raised to the execution of the Arrangement, when the time arrived, I should find all those, to whose representations I yielded, considering themselves pledged equally, with the Duke of Portland, to see it carried into effect.

It is due to your Lordship, to say that your Lordship's name was not, so far as I recollect, specifically mentioned to me on this occasion: but it is equally due to myself, to declare that I never for a moment imagined nor could have believed that the general description of "Lord Castlereagh's friends," as stated to me without exception or qualification by the Duke of Portland, did not comprehend your Lordship, whose proffered Resignation was the basis of the whole Arrangement, and without whose express consent, therefore, no other person could announce the Arrangement to Lord Castlereagh.

By these representations and assurances, at length, July 20th, most reluctantly, and I confess against my better judgment, I was induced to acquiesce in the proposed postponement of the change; and consented to remain in office till the termination of the Expedition.

On Saturday, Sept. 2d., the result of the Expedition to the Scheldt being then known, I wrote to the Duke of Portland, at Bulstrode, reminding his Grace, that the period fixed for offering the Seals of the War Department to Lord Wellesley, was arrived.

On the following Wednesday, the 6th. of September, the Duke of Portland informed me, that no steps whatever had been taken by any of Lord Castlereagh's friends, to reconcile him to the change, or to prepare him for it; that the execution of the Arrangement would be attended with other Resignations, or at least with one other Resignation, (of which I had never before received the slightest intimation); and that he had himself determined to retire.

Upon receiving this intelligence, I immediately disclaimed any wish that the Arrangement, however positively I understood it to have been settled, should be carried into effect under circumstances to me so unexpected; and instantly reverted to that "alternative" which, upon each successive stage of difficulties and delays, I had uniformly pressed,—that of the tender of my own Resignation;—which I desired the Duke of Portland to lay that day before the King.

On the following day, Thursday, Sept. 7, I declined attending the Cabinet; stating in a letter to the Duke of Portland, (which I left it to his Grace to communicate to the Cabinet if he should think proper), that I considered my Resignation as in His Majesty's hands; and myself as holding my office only until my Successor should be named.

On Friday the 8th, I heard from the Duke of Portland that Lord Castlereagh had sent in his Resignation. I have been informed since, (but whether correctly or not I cannot affirm), that he did so, in consequence of a communication made to him, by your Lordship, after the Cabinet of the preceding day.

On Thursday, Sept. 14, your Lordship called upon me at the Foreign Office by your own appointment, for the purpose of explaining the causes which had prevented your making any communication to Lord Castlereagh in the earlier stages of the transaction.

On Tuesday, Sept. 19, your Lordship, in answer to a letter of mine of the preceding day, explained to me the grounds of your silence to Lord Castlereagh, during the latter period of the transaction.

On Wednesday morning, Sept. 20, I received from Lord Castlereagh the Letter, which produced our Meeting.*

From this series of facts it appears,

That, in April, I made a representation to the King's First Minister, on the general state of the Administration: and that, in the course of the discussions arising out of that representation, I proposed on public grounds, not, as Lord Castlereagh appears to have been informed, his removal from the Administration, but the alternative of a change, either in the War or Foreign department;

That on May 10, the Duke of Portland submitted to His Majesty the subject of my representation; and informed me that His Majesty would be pleased to take it into His consideration;

That, from May 10, until the 8th of June, I was wholly unapprized of the result of that consideration: but that, for fear of misapprehension, I had, in person, during that interval,—viz. May 31,—humbly repeated my representation, and tendered my Resignation, to His Majesty;

That, on or about June 8, for the first time, an Arrangement was stated to me, which had for it's object a new distribution of the business of the War Department, and that, on the 13th, I signified my acquiescence in that Arrangement, so far as I was concerned;

That, on the 18th, another Arrangement was stated to me, as intended to be substituted for that in which I had acquiesced: but that on the 21st, it was announced to me that the first Arrangement was finaly decided upon; was to be immediately carried into

* Vide Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 305.

effect; and was to be communicated to Lord Castlereagh by your Lordship;

That, on June 27, no step appearing to have been taken, either to execute the intended Arrangement, or to apprize Lord Castlereagh of it, I remonstrated against the delay, and against the concealment from Lord Castlereagh: and that, on the 28th, I again tendered my Resignation; and that on the same day your Lordship received an injunction to communicate the intended Arrangement to Lord Castlereagh;

That, on July 5th, a new plan was stated to me to be in contemplation; a plan originating with your Lordship, and depending for it's execution upon a step to be taken by yourself: that this plan was, on the 13th, announced to me as settled, and as intended to be substituted for that which had been first proposed;

That I at that time renewed my remonstrances in the strongest manner, both against the delay and against the concealment; but that it was stated to me to be an indispensable condition of this plan on your Lordship's part,—that it should not be acted upon till the termination of the Expedition to the Scheldt; and that the time of making the communication to Lord Castlereagh should be left to your Lordship's discretion;

That at length, in compliance with the representations and intreaties of the Duke of Portland, and of others, Lord Castlereagh's friends, and upon the most solemn assurances that Lord Castlereagh should in the mean time be prepared by his friends for the change, and that the change should positively take place at the period fixed by your Lordship, I consented to remain in office;

That on Wednesday, Sept. 6, finding that nothing had been done towards preparing Lord Castlereagh for the Arrangement; and that the execution of it would be attended with difficulties of which I had not before been apprized, I desired the Duke of Portland to lay my Resignation before the King.

Your Lordship will therefore perceive,

That up to June 8, so far from being in possession of any "promise for Lord Castlereagh's removal," and from his continuance in office being made thereby "dependent upon my pleasure;"—no decision whatever had, to my knowledge, been taken, up to that time; no proposal had been made to me by the Duke of Portland, in any way affecting Lord Castlereagh's political situation; and no intimation had been given to me, whether my own resignation would be finally accepted or declined;

That the Arrangement which was in contemplation from June 8 to July 5, in no degree affected, and was never intended to affect, "the conduct of the Expedition to the Scheldt;"

That Lord Castlereagh's "removal from the War Department" was first determined upon as part of the plan of which your Lordship's Resignation was the basis;

That his "removal from the Administration" was not at any time "demanded" by me;

And, lastly, that I *did* employ, the tender of my own Resignation, not to "enforce decision" *only*, (as Lord Castlereagh's Letter supposes), but equally to "enforce disclosure;" and that in fact I did ultimately resign, rather than "enforce" the intended change, under circumstances so different from those which I had been authorized to expect.

It cannot be expected that I should labour very anxiously to refute the charge of my having "*supposed*" your Lordship and others "*to be* Lord Castlereagh's *friends*;" and having, under that impression, deferred to your opinion and "authority," in a matter affecting Lord Castlereagh's interests and feelings.

That your Lordship, in particular, as well from near connection as from an active and anxious partiality, was entitled to consultation, and to deference on such an occasion;—is a persuasion which I felt in common, as I believe, with every Member of the Government; and which not even Lord Castlereagh's disclaimer has induced me to renounce.

I should not have been surprised, nor should I have thought myself entitled to take the smallest offence, if your Lordship had, instead of concurring in the expediency of a change in Lord Castlereagh's department, protested against it, and had recommended to the Duke of Portland, to advise the King to accept my resignation: and it was perfectly known by the Duke of Portland, and I am confident, not unknown by your Lordship, that, at any moment from the beginning of these discussions to the end, I was not only ready but desirous to terminate them by resigning.

But when the opinion of the expediency of a change in the War Department, had been adopted by so many of the immediate friends of Lord Castlereagh, upon the condition that it should be reconciled to Lord Castlereagh's feelings, and when they, and your Lordship among the first, had devised and concerted with the King's First Minister, the mode of carrying that object into execution, I cannot help thinking that I should have been much, and justly, blamed, if I had insisted upon taking the communication to Lord Castlereagh out of your hands into my own.

I now come to your Lordship's Statement. That Statement is as follows:

"As it may be inferred, from a Statement which has appeared in the public papers, that Lord Camden withheld from Lord Castlereagh a

communication which he had been desired to make to him, it is necessary that it should be understood, that however Mr. Canning might have conceived the communication alluded to, to have been made to Lord Camden, it was never stated to Lord Camden, that the communication was made at the desire of Mr. Canning; and, so far from Lord Camden having been authorized to make the communication to Lord Castlereagh, he was absolutely restricted from so doing.

"As it may also be inferred that Lord Camden was expected to prepare Lord Castlereagh's mind for any proposed change, it is necessary that it should be understood, that Lord Camden never engaged to communicate to Lord Castlereagh any circumstances respecting it, before the termination of the Expedition."

Morning Chronicle, October 19th.

This Statement appears to me to have been much misunderstood. It has been construed as if your Lordship had meant to aver that what you were *restricted from doing* and what you *had not engaged to do*, were one and the same thing:—whereas your Lordship's Statement, in point of fact, contains two distinct propositions, and refers to two separate periods of time.

The period during which your Lordship states yourself to have been "*absolutely restricted*" from making a communication to Lord Castlereagh, extends from the 28th of April, on which day the first communication was made by the Duke of Portland to your Lordship, to the time at which the proposed Arrangement for the new distribution of the business of the War Department was superseded by your Lordship's tender of your Resignation.

The period during which your Lordship states yourself "*not to have engaged*" to make a communication to Lord Castlereagh, extends from the time of the tender of your Lordship's Resignation to the termination of the Expedition to the Scheldt.

It ought, however, to be observed, that during the first of these two periods,—from April 28 to July 12,—the nature of the communication to be made to Lord Castlereagh, and the nature of the restriction imposed upon your Lordship, were entirely changed.

Previously to June 8,—the communication which your Lordship would have had to make to Lord Castlereagh, was simply that I had represented the expediency of a change either in his Department or in mine; and that *no* decision whatever had yet been taken upon this representation.

With respect to *this* communication, it does appear that the restriction upon your Lordship was absolute and indefinite.—But I knew nothing of it's existence.

Subsequently to June 8, the communication to be made to Lord Castlereagh was, that an Arrangement was in contemplation for a new distribution of the business of the War Department.

With respect to *this* communication, not only was the *restriction* upon your Lordship not indefinitely continued; but your Lordship actually received on June 28, an *injunction to make this communication* to Lord Castlereagh at a period distinctly specified, viz. the sailing of the Expedition. And this injunction was only superseded by a voluntary act of your Lordship's—your tender of your own Resignation, July 12, as the basis of another Arrangement.

During the whole of the period, from April 28 to July 12, the concealment practised towards Lord Castlereagh was either without my knowledge and contrary to my belief, or it was against my earnest remonstrances.

It was without my knowledge and contrary to my belief, up to the week in which Parliament rose; and from that time forth it was against my earnest remonstrances.

Even when I learnt, in June, that the communication had not been made by your Lordship to Lord Castlereagh, I did not learn that you had been prevented from making it by any absolute restriction.

It was not till the month of July, in the course of the discussions which took place from the 13th to the 20th of that month, respecting the proposal for postponing the new Arrangement to be founded on your Lordship's resignation, and for leaving to your Lordship's discretion the time of disclosure to Lord Castlereagh, that I learnt that the silence which you had hitherto observed towards him, had been imposed upon your Lordship by the injunction of the Duke of Portland. I did not till then know with whom the concealment hitherto practised had originated; I frankly own that I thought it had originated with your Lordship; I was anxious above all things that it should not be ever suspected that it had originated with me; or that I had been a consenting party to it, or even (till a late period) conscious of its existence.

In my correspondence with the Duke of Portland at this period, therefore, at the same time that I resisted the new delay then proposed, I disclaimed any concurrence in the concealment which had been hitherto practised—and requested, "that it might be remembered hereafter, whenever that concealment should be alleged against *me*, as an act of injustice to Lord Castlereagh, that it did not originate in *my* suggestion, that so far from desiring it, I had conceived (however erroneously) *your Lordship* to be the sure channel of communication to Lord Castlereagh; and that up to a very late period I had believed such communication to have been actually made."

The Duke of Portland in answer acknowledged my repeated remonstrances against the concealment; stating himself at the same time not to have been aware that I had at any tim

believed the communication to have been actually made; but assuring me, "that he should be at all times ready to avow that the concealment had originated with himself, (the Duke of Portland); that he had *enjoined it* to all those with whom he had communicated, —from motives which he was at all times ready justify; and that he was desirous of taking whatever blame might have been, or might at any time be, incurred by it upon himself."

This, as I have said, was my first knowledge of any restriction whatever upon your Lordship's communication to Lord Castlereagh.

If I am asked *why* I believed your Lordship to have *actually made* the communication, I answer, because it was natural that you should make it; because the expectation of your making it was the motive which induced me to desire (and I *did* desire) that the communication should be made your Lordship;—because the manner in which you first received that communication (as reported to me by the Duke of Portland) tended to confirm the belief that your Lordship was the fit channel of communication to Lord Castlereagh;—and because I knew not of the existence of any impediment to your pursuing what appeared to me (and does still appear to me) the natural and obvious course to be pursued upon such an occasion.

If it be objected, that I ought not to have been contented with *presuming* the disclosure to have been made, but ought to have diligently ascertained that it was so;—first, I answer—that no person naturally sets about ascertaining that of which he entertains no doubt:—and, secondly, I answer—that the moment that my suspicion of the fact was excited, I did set about ascertaining the truth; and that upon ascertaining it, I did remonstrate in the strongest manner against the concealment;—and enforced that remonstrance by the tender of my own Resignation.

It was on June 26 or 27 (five or six days after Parliament rose) that I discovered my suspicion to be founded.—On the 27th I remonstrated.—On the 28th I tendered my Resignation.—And in the course of the same day, your Lordship (as I have already stated) received an injunction to make the communication as soon as the Expedition should have sailed.

The second of the two periods to which your Lordship's Statement refers, begins from July 12, the day of the tender of your Lordship's Resignation.

It does not appear, nor does your Lordship's Statement aver, that at any time during this second period, the restriction which had been originally imposed upon your Lordship was renewed; or that any other existed, except that which your Lordship had imposed upon yourself, and which was therefore no longer binding upon your Lordship than while you might yourself be willing that it should bind you.

Of the extent to which this *self-imposed* restriction appears to have gone, I had not any suspicion. I knew indeed that your Lordship had stipulated to keep the time of the disclosure to Lord Castlereagh in your own hands: but subsequently to my being made acquainted with that stipulation, I had received the assurances, which I have already described, on behalf of "Lord Castlereagh's friends;" and had relied upon those assurances.

It was not till Sept. 6 that I learnt that those assurances had not been carried into effect. It was not till Sept. 19 that I learnt that your Lordship had been no party to them. Then, indeed, I learnt that your Lordship had not only "*not engaged*" to make the communication previously to the "issue of "the Expedition being known here"—but that in July you had "stated to *one* of our "Colleagues," (not the Duke of Portland) —"*who was urging an earlier communica-*"*tion*, that the time of communication, so "far as you were concerned, was for you to "decide; but that no one had a right to say "you did not perform that part in the trans-"action in which you were concerned, *if* "*you did not open your lips to Lord Castle-*"*reagh before the issue of the Expedition* "*was known here.*"

This information I received from your Lordship, in a letter dated Sept. 19. It was then perfectly new to me.

I leave your Lordship to judge what must have been my surprise, when, after receiving from your Lordship, on the evening of Sept. 19, this frank avowal of the real origin of the concealment maintained, during this latter and most important period, towards Lord Castlereagh, I received on the following morning Lord Castlereagh's letter of the same date, making *me* responsible for that concealment.

I have not to trouble your Lordship with any farther observations.

I have confined myself to matters growing out of Lord Castlereagh's Letter, and out of your Lordship's Statement: on those alone have I any right to claim your Lordship's attention.

To this Address to your Lordship I have been compelled to resort, however reluctantly, to vindicate my private honour. As to any charges against my public conduct—this is not the mode to reply to them. If any such shall be brought against me, at the proper time and in the proper place, I shall be prepared to meet and to repel them ——— I have the honour to be, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,—GEORGE CANNING.

POETRY.

EGO ET REX MEUS,

SUGGESTED BY THE JUBILEE, OCT. 25, 1809.

Ego et Rex meus..... *C. Wolsey.*

In dulce Jubelo,

Nun singet, und seyt froh:

M. Luther's Hymn.

"I and my King," said Wolsey in his hour
Of glory, and the boastful pride of pow'r.
"I and my King," I too have sometimes said,
Calling to mind near fifty years have flown,
How in that year which plac'd him on the throne,
The ways of Commerce I began to tread.

Now at this solemn hour, when his command
Proclaims a Jubilee through all the land,
And gen'ral bounty sets the pris'ner free;
I, from the business of the world apart,
Look back, and b'ess the Lord with grateful heart,
For all the mercies he hath shower'd on me.

Wealth, e'en beyond the wish of youth, is mine;
Escap'd from chance and care, the will divine
Hath bid my day of life go down in peace,
Not having other hopes, nor other fears
Than solemn thoughts, which, in our latter years,
Befit the Christian, waiting his release.

These are my gains, O Lord, by following still,
In some degree, thy ho y word and will,
From evils dire been thus preserv'd and free;—
Obedience to thine everlasting laws,
His blest us all alike,—what other cause?—
My Country and my King, as well as me.

And now, when Time's unsparing hand doth bring
An equal lot on me and on my King,
A kindred in our fates I seem to see;
In Nature's mildest feelings when I pray,
Be merciful, O gracious God, (I say)
Here and hereafter to my King and me.

MERCATOR.

.....

TO THOMAS CLARKSON,

ON HIS PORTRAITURE OF THE QUAKERS, 1807.

Inferior painters may a likeness trace;
Heavy and formal, void of life and grace,
His humble portraiture thus *Sewell* drew,
Artless and cold, but still to nature true.
E'en *Barclay's* piece, though justly drawn by rules,
Is stiffly clad in armour of the schools.
To thee 'twas left, O *Clarkson!* to combine
The graceful mien with beauty's flowing line;
Wise as the serpent, harmless as the dove,
The FRIENDS are drawn one family of love:
Each comely feature in full light reveal'd,
Each harshness soften'd, and each spot conceal'd:
Th' apostate world in night and darkness lies;
They dwell in Goshen midst unclouded skies;
Celestial harmony amongst them reigns,
And Heaven-born souls inhabit earthly plains.
Thus when the Queen of Love Apelles drew,
The fairest forms he set before his view;
From each selected every graceful part,
And form'd the beauteous whole with matchless art:
The wond'ring world confess'd the heav'nly birth,
But own'd no mortal likeness on the earth.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Essex.—Nov 23, 1809. This season the drill has been very much used. The pieces of wheat planted and sown, are well done; and all are very nearly finished. Such wheat plants as have already shewn themselves, appear healthy. Never was an Autumn when the lands wrought better for the seed. General report says, the different grains come pretty well from the flail, and speaking impartially, afford a tolerably fair crop. A finer time for clover seed was never known. The young plants of clover look beautiful. All the summer-fallowed lands are laid up for the winter, in excellent order. Cabbages for milch cows are now in use, and yield well. Turnips much better than were expected to be. No alteration in the value of meat, and lean stock.

Warwick.—The unusual fineness of the last two months, has rendered the *gloomy* month of November no longer entitled to the wonted epithet. The wheats look remarkably healthy;—from the early frosts at the close of the month, will be little liable to be affected by the grub; corn of all kinds declines in price. The new corn, when not well housed, breaks far better by being mixed with the grain of last year; stock both for the knife, and to be kept, is rather on the decline.—Wool stationary.

Suffolk.—The weather during the last month has been extremely favourable to agricultural operations: so far as *promises* may be trusted to, the wheats and other plants are flattering. Husbandry labours in general are proceeding with vigour and spirit; and report speaks more favourably of the produce than some of our gloomy speculators had anticipated.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, November 27, 1809.

The state of public affairs at home, is always of much greater consequence to the British islands than the situation of foreign countries, or the manœuvres and intricacies of Continental courts. It is more especially so, at a time when arrangements are making by a ministry in some parts of it *new*, and on the eve of a meeting of parliament. Since the last deliberations of that national council, the great officers of state have experienced the vicissitude of human events, and changes have taken place among them; some arising from the political feelings of individuals, others the consequence of that last change which triumphs over mortal man.

In our last number, we gave the letters which passed between two of the late ministers, previous to that appeal to arms which all

humanised minds abhor as a relic of the barbarous ages. What vindication of honour has resulted from that action, it might puzzle the most lynx-eyed observer to determine, and we take the liberty of suggesting still further, that had that affair terminated fatally for the party challenged to the field, the preceding EXPLANATION (or any other, by the principal) could never have appeared in our pages. That explanation, as an appeal to reason and understanding, not to arms and accident, is entitled to attention, independent of the interest it must necessarily excite as a kind of state paper, and explanatory of events in which the public has been deeply interested.

Whether, after perusing these papers, those who most *wish* for cordial unanimity in our representative body, may venture to *hope* for it, we cannot presume to anticipate. This we know, that WE desire on the behalf of the community, that cool, orderly, unbiassed contemplation of public concerns by that public body, to which the angry passions and the different objects of parties, never contribute; but most mischievously counteract.

Whatever diversities of opinion may prevail, we have nevertheless, the firm persuasion, that all wish well to the country.

The catholics in Ireland have held meetings in which they have resolved to petition parliament, on the subject of their remaining disabilities. We hope in our next number to present a few thoughts on this subject.

Our arrangements with the American States are unfinished. Our northern colonies reap the advantage of this uncertainty. Our West-India islands, are in a state of security: and if, as is expected, Guadaloupe, the only French island in those seas, remaining to the enemy should fall, their security must be confirmed. It is understood, that a British expedition is gone against that island: and succours have sailed from France to protect it. We trust, they are sent too late.

We naturally turn our eyes to the Mauritius, the *last* colony remaining to France, with more than usual desires of its capture. When this is effected the resources to which the Emperor and king can apply for "ships, colonies and commerce," will be few indeed!

The state of affairs on the continent is but little changed from what appeared in our last. Austria is not destroyed; nor has her enemy accomplished his avowed purpose of trampling her under his feet. That she is injured, we know: that party politics have paralyzed her efforts, we believe: that she may recover *by wisdom* we hope with confidence: that she will be *wise*——

Russia has had just sense enough to perceive that the *entire* destruction of Austria, was precedent to the entire destruction of Russia. The fate of Turkey wavers: will Russia subdue that empire?—not immediately. Will France accomplish it? not immediately. Spain is not yet conquered; and we expect that to effect the conquest of that country the permission of Lord Collingwood is previously necessary. Indeed, we flatter ourselves that his Lordship's sanction to the admission of a large fleet of French line of battle ships into Spanish ports has been ratified—*on terms perfectly satisfactory to himself, and his country.* We shall be happy to find it dated on the day of the Royal Jubilee.

The necessity of applying to a British Admiral for this permission, may be taken as additional mortification to the Emperor and King: but that it will throw him into another fit of Epilepsy, (which all the world says, is his invincible disorder), we doubt: his own personal sufferings might have that effect: but the sufferings of his subjects has no effect whatever on his Corsican constitution.

The state of Sweden will readily be inferred from the articles in our *Observanda Externa* which concern that power. To compare the extent of territory possessed by Sweden at the beginning of the last century with what she governs at present, would be a salutary lesson to the *Tyro* in politics on the subject of terrestial vicissitudes.

Denmark has to regret this year the loss of all those toll duties taken in the Sound, which formerly considerably increased her revenue. As the feelings of Britons are not inimical to that country, we too regret the sufferings of Denmark.

Holland—Holland—Holland—where is Holland?—There *was* a country known by that name, which in the days of the Duke of Marlborough opposed the French *Grand Monarque* with spirit and vigour. Where the statesmen of that power held their sittings there was the center of Political business. It was thought to be of consequence to obtain the *fiat* of their High Mightinesses the States General—but their High Mightinesses the States General have since that period succumbed to a French faction, and have bowed their necks to the *unprofitable* yoke of a Gallic Viceroy. Do the storks, of which the Dutch used to boast that they would only breed in a land of liberty, still visit their towns?—if they do, it proves that frogs not liberty attracted the storks, as gain not glory attracted Dutchmen.—— But, why should we not accept this token as importing that a spirit of liberty yet lurks in some of the provinces, and that the time may come when the presence of the storks may be justified by the restoration of liberty to the country, and Holland again be found ranged on the side of Honour, Patriotism and Virtue?

X

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF OCTOBER, TO THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER, 1809.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.—Mrs. Larken, of Tottenham Green.—In Bedford-place, Russel-square, the lady of S. Barrow, Esq.—Lady Holland, at Holland House, Kensington.

Of Daughters.—At Radley, Berks, the lady of Sir George Bowyer, Bart. M.P.—At Holy Castle, in Scotland, the lady of Sir W. Elliot, Bart.—At Wilton Lodge, the lady of James Anderson, Esq.—At Bilton, the lady of the Rev. J. A. Curtis.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul's Church, Bristol, Mr. Charles Edward Rawlins, merchant of that city, to Miss Jane Champion, youngest daughter of the late Richard Champion, Esq. of Rocky Branch, South Carolina.—At Cork, Lieut. Watkins, of the Druid frigate, to Miss Meade of that city.—Lieut. F. Hall, of 2d Somerset, to Miss M. Shovel, of Croydon.—Lately, at Paris, P. Crespigny, Esq. to Miss Wade.—At Sandwich, Edward Slaughter, Esq. to Miss Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Pettman, of Sandwich.—At Islington church, R. Wilmot, Esq. of Guildford street, merchant, son of W. Wilmot, Esq. of the county of Kent, to Miss Jane, only daughter of the late Sampson Wheildon, Esq. of Caldon, Staffordshire.—At Poole, John Ingleby, Esq. of Wood street, Cheapside, to Miss S. Richards, of that place.—M. M. Butlin, jun. Esq. of Turville park, Bucks, to Miss A. Gibson, of Watling street.—At Messina, in August last, Miss Jackson, to Augustus Granet, Esq. deputy-commissary-general to the British forces in the island of Sicily.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Jeremiah Dick, Esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss H. Le Coq, of John-street, Bedford-row.—C. Walker, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Curwen, of Workington Hall, Cumberland.—At Newland, Gloucestershire, Thomas du Boisson, of Wandsforth, Surrey, Esq. to Miss Birt, of Newland.—At Woburn, Bedfordshire, C. Penrose, Esq. of Francis street, Bedford-square, to Miss Thornton, of Woburn.—At Box, near Bath, John Hicks, Esq. of Blomer Hill, Bucks, to Miss Horlock, of Ashwick-house, Gloucester.—The Duke of Devonshire to Lady Elizabeth Forster.—At St. Jame's church, Clerkenwell, Mr. John Gifford Sleap, nephew of the late Dr. Andrew Gifford, to Miss Jane Hindmarsh, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Hindmarsh, printer to His Royal Higness the Prince of Wales.—At St. George's Church, Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Partridge to Miss S. Coulson. The singularity of their appearance excited much attraction, the man being about 6 feet 4 inches, and the lady about 4 feet. From their *youthful* looks, and sprightliness of manners, it was strongly conjectured, that it was a *run-away* match, particularly as their united ages could not, on a moderate calculation, be *more* than 150 years!—Richardson Purves, Esq. to Miss Hyde, of Fenchurch-street.—Edward Ellice, Esq. to hon. Lady Hannah Bettesworth.—At Bowden, Booth Grey, Esq. of Aston Hayes, Cheshire, to Lady Sophia Grey.—At St. Pancras Church, Mr. Joseph Payne, of the Office of Ordance, Tower, to Miss Sarah Fulford, of New Millman-street.—At Liverpool, W. Brydon, Esq. of London to Miss Comberbach, daughter of Mr. Peter Comberbach, of Musley Vale.—At Rochdale, E. Christian, Esq. of Hoddesdon, chief justice of the Isle of Ely, and downing professor of the laws of England, to Miss Walmsley, eldest daughter of the late John Walmsley, Esq. of Castlemeer, near Rochdale.—At Bothwell Park, by Rev. James Richardson, minister of Kirkconnel, Thomas Edington, jun. Esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Gray, Esq. Attorney General of Canada.—At Hamilton, Wm. Drysdale, Esq. younger, of Pittenchar, writer to the signet, to Miss Fleming, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Fleming, one of the ministers of Hamilton, and one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland.—At Glasgow, Dr. James Corkindale, to Mary, youngest daughter of late Robert Mann, Esq. formerly one of the magistrates of that city.—At Glasgow Barracks, Lieut. Young, 42d regiment, son of late Rev. Dr. Young, of Hawick, to Margeret, daughter of Lieut. Dougall, quarter-master, Stirlingshire Militia.—At Edinburgh, Wm. Horne, Esq. younger, of Stircoke, advocate, to Miss Elizabeth Riddell, daughter of deceased John Riddell, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.—At Trinidad, in Sept. last, Joseph Purcell, Esq. to Miss Euphemia Robertson, daughter of Arthur Robertson, Esq. of that island.—At Ayr, George Torrance, Esq. son of Henry Torrance, Esq. late of Kirkton Hill, to Mrs. M'Miken Buchan, of Kilsaintninian.—At Kirkwall, James Stewart of Burgh, Esq. to Miss Marion Strong, daughter of James Strong, Esq. Leith.—James Dove, Esq. of Wexham House, near Windsor, to Catharine Rachell, third daughter of A. Douglas, Esq. of Midshiels, in the county of Roxburgh.—At Glasgow, Thomas Grahame, Esq. to Miss Hannah Dunlop, second daughter of Alexander Dunlop, Esq. Glasgow.—At Cupar Fife, Mr. Peter Hill, manufacturer, Glasgow, to Miss Agnes Young, daughter of the late Mr. William Young, merchant, Cupar.—At Clairmont, Mr. R. Reid, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Margeret Ewing, daughter of R. Ewing, Esq.—At Glasgow, Mr. B. S. Cameron, writer in Glasgow, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Gemmill, merchant in Glasgow.—J. H. Ley, Esq. to lady Frances Hay, second daughter of late Marquis of Tweeddale.—Mr. James Brotherston, of the Leith bank, to Miss Mary Bogg.—At Madeira, on the 7th September, Major John Austin, deputy-adjutant-general to the British forces in Madeira, to Jean, third daughter of Dr. W. Gourlay, of Kincraig, physician at Madeira.—August 5, at St. John's, New Brunswick, Mr. Lauchlan Donaldson, to Miss Alexis Sophia Gilbert, only daughter of Francis Gilbert, Esq. St. John's.—At Aberdeen, Wm. Innes, Esq. of Hall-green, merchant in London, to Miss Brebner, eldest daughter of Alexander Brebner, Esq. of Lairney.—At Lochmaben, Mr. John Johnston, bookseller and stationer, Dumfries, to Miss Mary Fage, of the former place.—At the Manse of Kinglassie, Rev. James Hutton, minister of Beath, to Johanna, daughter of Rev. James Reid, minister of Kinglassie.—At Rossie Castle, William Ellice, Esq. M.P. to Miss Ross, daughter of Hercules Ross, Esq. of Rossie.—At Dublin, William Sealy, Esq. attorney, to

Miss Mary Frazer, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Frazer, of Frazer's regiment.

DEATHS.

Suddenly, at Bray, in Ireland, Lieut. Col. John Smith, second garrison battalion.—At Weymouth, the only son of Gen. Sir H. Burrard, a midshipman in the royal navy. Drowned while passing the bar at Weymouth, in a boat which was upset by a squall of wind.—At Walthamstow, Ebenezer Radcliffe, Esq, aged 77.—Greenwich road, Edward Pierce, Esq. in his 66th year.—In King street, Covent Garden, Wm. Cordy, Esq. aged 69.—At Walworth, Mrs. Mary Phipps, of Whitechapel, in he 90th year.—At Worthing, Miss A. L. Bernai, of Bernard street.—In Berkeley square, Mrs.. Trower.—In Queen Ann street West, Mrs. Heathcote.—In Birchin lane, Mr. Wm. Axe, aged 76.—At Eskmount, in Forfar, David Hunter, Esq. of Blackness.—Aldershot Lodge, Hants, Mrs. Pigott, aged 61.—At Deal, Henry Witherington, Esq. 63d regiment, lately landed sick from Flushing.—In Spain, of a fever, Major Strutt, of 3d. Dragoon Guards.—Advanced in years, David Kendall, gent. of Melton-Mowbray, an eminent grazier; and, three days after Mrs. Kendall, wife of the above gentleman. They were both interred in one grave.—Mr. Murray, a gentleman of independent fortune, late a resident at Margate, had taken his place to return thither in one of the packets on Saturday, the 21st. ulto. He was lodging at the Gun Tavern, Billingsgate, and but a short time retired to his chamber to pack up his apparel, when the waiter, who went to inform him that the vessel was ready, found him sitting upright in a chair in a senseless state. The waiter supposed him sleeping, but upon examination, found he was quite dead. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but in vain.—Duke of Portland. The dissolution of the Duke of Portland, which has been daily expected for some weeks has at length taken place. His grace from the excess of his sufferings, was induced to have the operation for the stone performed on Monday afternoon, Oct. 30. A large stone was in consequence extracted, and every thing appeared to be going on well, when, about five o'clock, an epileptice fit came on, and, after a faint struggle, his grace expired. —His grace's titles were, Duke of Portland, Marquis of Tichfield, Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock, Baron of Cirencester; he was also a Knight of the Garter, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, High Steward of Bristol, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham, and lately First Lord of the Treasury. His grace was in his 71st year.—On Saturday the 28th ult in the 60th year of his age, at Earlham Hall, near Norwich, John Gurney, Esq. one of the Society of Friends, and one of the firm of the Norwich Bank. From the earliest period of his life, this gentleman distinguished himself by a close application, not only to business, but also to the acquisition of general knowledge, and on all public occasions, shewed himself a warm advocate for the rights of the people, and to be ardently attached to his native land. His natural urbanity of manners, and munificent hospitality were not to be surpassed. As a father, a husband, a brother, and a friend, his conduct was exemplary. Eleven children, and his numerous and afflicted relatives, will long bewail his death. But severe as is his loss to them, much more so is it to those many persons who were the constant objects of his benevolence; a benevolence which was proportioned to his ample means of bestowing it, and which, like a true Christian, was extended without regard to sect or age.—On the 28th ult. were interred with full honours of masonry, at Chiswick, the remains of Mr. Daniel Springthorp, coal-merchant, of Hammersmith, many years a most respectable member of the Caviac Lodge.—Hart Samson, Esq. of Spital-square, aged 83.—At Lewisham, Mr. Charles Gauter Playter.—In Addington-place, Camberwell, William Fenner, Esq. aged 83.—At Hayes-place, near Bromley, Kent, P. Dehaney, Esq. of Upper Seymour-street.—At Ripon, York, Rev. Isaac Godmond, 44 years of the Collegiate Church there.—At Nursling, near Southampton, Rev. R. Cranmer, Rector of that place.—At Woolwich, aged 102, W. Anderson, Esq. upwards of 80 years, in the Royal Train of Artillery.—John Magee, Esq. proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post.—In Cavendish-row, Wm. Rawlins, Esq. a director of the Bank of Ireland.—At Bath, right Rev. Doctor Sharrock, Catholic bishop of that district, aged 67.—At Wickham, in Hampshire, aged 78, Mrs. Jane Wharton, sister of the late celebrated Dr. Wharton.—Aged upwards of 90 years, William Williams, Esq. of Ilford, Essex, in whom the poor have lost a great friend.—E. Wilkinson, Esq. of Bow, Middlesex, aged 82.—At Talavera, Captain Bryan, adjutant of the 1st battalion Coldstream Guards. — At Flushing, of the complaint which has proved so generally fatal to the British troops in Walcheren, Lieut. Gerald Fitzgerald, of his Majesty's 38th regiment, deeply regretted by his brother officers.—At the Holme, Hertfordshire, Edward Sayer, Esq. aged 77.—At his seat, Braywick Lodge, Berks, T. Littledale, Esq. of Portland-place, aged 65 years. —The second son of the late Tippoo Saultaun, died a short time since; his funeral, which was of the most pompous description, was attended by the principal Mahommedan inhabitants of Bengal.—At Hutchesontown, in the 88th year of his age, Mr. Wm. Watson, many years a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood of Glasgow and Paisley. He was distinguished for piety and extensive charity. His death is much regretted.—At Bogside, near Irvine, C. Crookshanks, Esq. 73 years.—Hon. F. W. Arbuthnot, fourth son of the late Viscount Arbuthnot.—At Eskmount Forfarshire, in the 67th year of his age, D. Hunter, of Blackness, Esq. much regretted.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. R. Wightman, relict of W. Kerr, of Kerfield, Esq.—At Edinburgh, aged 20 years, M. Purdie, wife of Rev. W. Lee, Horndean.—At Bromley, in Kent, Mrs. C. Mills, aged 91. Her shawl catching fire, and communicating to her dress, occasioned her death.—In Gower-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. Nunn, wife of W. Nunn, Esq. of Upper Tooting.—At Cheltenham, in his 72d year, Maj.-Gen. D. Campbell, of the royal marines.—At his apartments in Windsor Castle, aged near 90, Sir J. Dineley, Bart. of Charlton, in the county of Worcester, and many years one of the Poor Knights of Windsor.—In Paddington, P. Sandby, Esq. R.A. aged 84.—In Bryanstone-street, suddenly, Mrs. Dillon, wife of W. M. Dillon, Esq.—S. Soloway, Esq. aged 76.

PROMOTIONS, &c. in our next.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between October 20 and November 20, 1809, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Berry, D. Tooley Street, tailor.
Cooper, D. Stockport, hat-maker.
Hart, T. Bristol, wharfinger.
Wheildon, J. Copthall Court, packer.

BANKRUPTS.

OCT. 21.—Chase, D. Dean Street, Holborn, leather-factor. *Att.* Kirkman, Cloak Lane.
Dinsdale, D. Hull, dealer. *Att.* Pierce, Kirby Street, Hatton Garden.
Duchatelay, L. D. Gt. Scotland Yard, distiller. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street, Soho.
Garnols, C. Holborn, trunk-maker. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street.
Greaves, R. and Moseley, J. York, merchants.
Moore, J. New Surrey Street, Blackfriars, ironmonger. *Att.* Elliston, Catherine Court, Trinity Square.
Perrin, J. Portwood, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Newton and Dale, Stockport.
Taylor, W. Stepney, broker. *Att.* Latimer, Gray's Inn.
Thompson, H. Newcastle, woollen-draper. *Att.* Lockwood, Ealingwold.
Tigwell, J. Gosport, linen-draper. *Att.* Syddall, Aldersgate Street.
Windle, E. W. Rotherhithe, ironmonger. *Att.* Noy, Mincing Lane.

24.—Alderson, T. G. jun. Bury St. Edmund's, printer. *Att.* Giles. Great Shire Lane.
Prance, S. Liverpool, butcher. *Att.* Blackstock, Mildred's Court.
Hunt, R. Nottingham, dealer. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's Inn Square.
Niner, A. Totness, Devon, grocer. *Att.* Williams, Austin Friars.
Robson, J. Bishop Wearmouth, ship-builder. *Att.* Blackiston, Symond's Inn.
Roscoe, J. Liverpool, grocer. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings.
Shaw, D. Barnsley, York, mercer. *Att.* Wilson, Greville Street.
Woodman, C. Chesham, wine-merchant. *Att.* Tilbury and Bedford, Bedford Row.

28.—Fisher, S. Noble Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Stevens, Sion College, London Wall.
Pain, J. Peckham, bricklayer. *Att.* Carter, Broadway, Deptford.
Perkins, J. Neath, Glamorgan, apothecary. *Att.* Brown, Cardiff.
Southcombe, G. Bristol, cheese-factor. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
Webb, J. Great Portland Street, hatter. *Att.* Gregory, Clement's Inn.

31.—Billett, G. City Road, medicine-maker. *Att.* Cockayne, Lion's Inn.
Brown, J. J. Great Queen Street, glass-grinder. *Att.* Kinton, Mansell Street.
Bullen, W. Abchurch Lane, merchant. *Att.* Field, Wood Street.
Ferguson, J. Burr Street, mariner. *Att.* Gregson and Dixon, Angel Court.
Gedge, W. Leicester Square, linen-draper. *Att.* Mason, St. Michael's Church Yard.
Hoffenden and Newcombe, Basinghall Street, warehousemen. *Att.* Mason, St. Michael's Church Yard.
Levien, S. jun. Barnes, broker. *Att.* Jacobs, Holborn Court.
Main, R. Greenwich, floor-cloth maker. *Att.* Pearson, Elm Court.
Milward, C. S. Bromley, miller. *Att.* Druce, Billiter Square.
Roberts, T. Garden Row, baker. *Att.* Fowler, Basing Lane.
Rye, W. Oxford Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Tucker, Bartlett's Buildings.
Warwick, F. Fleet Street, tailor. *Att.* Hodgson, Clement's Inn.

NOV. 4.—Bennett, J. Bristol, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Jarman, Bristol.
Burt, T. Commercial Road, straw-plat factor. *Att.* Latkow, Wardrobe Place.
Chabaud, C. Plumbtree Street, jeweller. *Att.* Lamb, Aldersgate Street.
Chadwick, C. R. Grosvenor Mews, iron-plate worker. *Att.* Rigby and Lawless, Chatham Place.
Collis, F. Union Place, Lambeth, tailor. *Att.* Payne and Morshead, Aldermanbury.
Collis, T. J. Oxford Street, coachmaker. *Att.* Blacklock and Co. Temple.
Cuislet, J. East Street, Red Lion Square, upholder. *Att.* Lys, Tooke's Court.
Drury, W. Stamford Street, stationer. *Att.* Cozen, Chancery Lane.
Fenton, J. and Moore, G. Rotherhithe, ironmongers. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle Street.
Fewings, J. Gloucester, innkeeper. *Att.* Baynsum, Bristol.
Goldsmith, T. Shoreditch, dealer. *Att.* Charsley, Mark Lane.
Kerry, J. Little Newport Street, haberdasher. *Att.* Searle, Child's Place.
Knight, J. Lewes, Clapton, corn-chandler. *Att.* Collins and Waller, Spital Square.
Lanchester, A. St. James's Street, milliner. *Att.* Wybourne and Burke, Craig's Court.
Leedham, J. Buxton, innkeeper. *Att.* Shaw, Tidswell, Derbyshire.
Meadows and Johnson, Paddington, coal-merchants. *Att.* Bonsfield, Bouverie Street.
Napier, J. Bucklersbury, merchant. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle Street.
Nicholson, J. St. Giles's, bookseller. *Att.* Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad Street.
Peploe, J. Kennington, coach-maker. *Att.* Lucas, Blackfriars Road.
Pountney, J. Chedder, paper-maker. *Att.* Stephens, Bristol.
Purvis, J. Sandgate, vintner. *Att.* Kirkley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Stancome, W. Swansea, shopkeeper. *Att.* Daniel and Son, Bristol.
Taylor, G. Bursted, Kent, paper-hanger. *Att.* Street and Co. Philpot Lane.

7.—Alton, W. Alfreton, innkeeper. *Att.* Ross, Hall, and Co. Boswell Court.
Clarkson, J. City Road, coal-merchant. *Att.* Taylor, Old Street Road.
De la Cour, A. Pall Mall, jeweller. *Att.* Hinrich, Cecil Street.
Docker, H. Aston, woollen-draper. *Att.* Frowd, Searle Street.
Fenton, A. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Geddes, Geddes, and Milliken, Finsbury Place, merchants. *Att.* Swain, Stevens, and Co. Old Jewry.
Habgood and Bernard, North Audley Street, carvers. *Att.* Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn.
Hancorne, W. Swansea, shop-keeper. *Att.* Pearson and Son, Temple.
Harker, M. Oakham, mercer. *Att.* Bencridge, Inner Temple.
Hart, S. Radford, dealer. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's Inn Square.
Lane, T. Bromyard, maltster. *Att.* Stevenson and Gower, Gray's Inn Square.
Tordoff, J. Leens, woolstapler. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Weston, T. Camberwell, post-master. *Att.* Cross, King Street, Southwark.
Withrington, J. Runcorn, stone-mason. *Att.* Foulkes and Co. Gray's Inn.
Wright, S. sen. Grange Road, bricklayer. *Att.* Robinson, Prospect Row, Bermondsey.

11.—Beattie, J. Langtown, draper. *Att.* Mounsey, Staple's Inn.
Billinge, J. N. Swithin's Lane, victualler. *Att.* Marson, Church Row, Newington.
Coleman, C. Goswell Street Road, scavenger. *Att.* Edwards, Symond's Inn.
Conder, J. Moorfields, paper-hanger. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle Street.
Crunch, W. Charlotte Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Cruchly and Co. John Street, Bedford Row.
Dallas, W. Cushion Court, merchant. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warnford Court.
Downes, T. jun. Hereford, money-scrivener. *Att.* Wright, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury.
Freebairn and Wilson, Queen Street, warehousemen. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
Harcourt, W. Norwich, linen-draper. *Att.* Atkinson, Chancery Lane.
Holmes, J. Underbank, merchant, *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Holwell, J. M. Sidmouth, haberdasher. *Att.* Hodgson, Parliament Street.
Lambert, T. and S. Leeds, woolstaplers. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.

M'Cready, W. Manchester, dealer. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
Puckett, J. Weymouth, merchant. *Att.* Bonsfield, Bouverie Street.
Ponssett, E. B. East Lane, coal-merchants. *Att.* Cluton, St. Thomas' Street, Southwark.
Randall and Marchant, Stockbridge, inn-keepers. *Att.* Nicholls, Southampton.
Rawstorne, J. Shorter's Court, merchant. *Att.* Hacket, Chancery Lane.
Young, E. Spalding, liquor-merchant. *Att.* Wilson, Greville Street.

14.——Allen, W. Old Jewry, tailor. *Att.* Lane, Lawrence Pountney Hill.
Burland, T. Hungerford, draper. *Att.* Crosse, New Inn.
Chapman, J. Moorfields, shoemaker. *Att.* Wild, Warwick Square.
Cuff, J. jun. Barking, brewer. *Att.* Osbaldeston, Little Tower Street,
Ensor, W. Bath, grocer. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.
Frechairn and Wilson, Queen Street, warehousemen. *Att.* Swain, Stevens, and Co. Old Jewry.
Hutchinson, J. H. Poland Street, victualler. *Att.* Mangnall, Warwick Square.
Killick, J. S. Lee Bridge, miller. *Att.* Dixon, Allen, and Co. Paternoster Row.
Leathwood, W. Liverpool, cork-cutter. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings.
Ludlam, J. Wood Street, hosier. *Att.* Dann and Crossland, Broad Street.
Mitchell, J. Northowram, brickmaker. *Att.* Pearce, Kirby Street.
Shirt, D. Fallhead, York, tanner. *Att.* Crosley, Holborn.
Smith, W. Portpool Lane, pump-maker. *Att.* Orrell, Winsley Street.
Smith, R. Budge Row, victualler. *Att.* Bennett, Philpot Lane.
Wakeling, E. Clare, brewer. *Att.* Harman, Wine-Office Court.
Wilson and Williams, Long Acre, coachmakers. *Att.* Naylors, Great Newport Street.
Worley, J. jun. Fish Street Hill, linen-draper. *Att.* Smith, Hatton Garden.

18.——Bell, R. Aldersgate Street, watchmaker. *Att.* Pullen, Fore Street.
Chellicon, J. Bristol, cordwainer. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
Cornforth, W. Bishop Wearmouth, sail-maker. *Att.* Blakiston, Symond's Inn.
Cowcher and Fenoulhet, Clement's Lane, merchants. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warnford Court.
Danson, T. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street.
Dood, J. Upper Thames Street, grocer. *Att.* Towse, Thames Street.
Dowse, J. Great James' Street, scrivener. *Att.* Ellison and Co. White Hart Court.
Field, W. sen. High Hoyland, farrier. *Att.* Swale and Co. Great Ormond Street.
Feary, J. Kingsland Road, builder. *Att.* Taylor, Old Street Road.
Gibbs, J. Haverford West, wine-merchant. *Att.* Price and Co, Lincoln's Inn.
Greetham, C. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street.
Hardie, D. Russia Row, warehouseman. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Holme, T. Liverpool, builder. *Att.* Windle, John Street.
Jones, T. Camomile Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Alliston, Freeman's Court.
Lister, T. King Street, coach-plater. *Att.* A'Beckett and Co. Broad Street.
Marchant and Barton, Bond Street, milliners. *Att.* Hunt, Surrey Street.
Molloy, M. Bristol, grocer. *Att.* Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's Inn.
Morgan, G. Forster Lane, cheesemonger. *Att.* Hamnon, Hatton Garden.
Orme, W. Charles Street, bookseller. *Att.* Bellamy, Clifford's Inn.
Paw, J. Southampton, builder. *Att.* Nicholson, Southampton.
Stemson, S. Axbridge, baker. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.
Thorpe, J. Wine Street, victualler. *Att.* Hamilton, Tavistock Row.
Tomling, J. Chad's Row, builder. *Att.* Parton, Wallbrook.
Turpin, J. Upper Tooting, corn-dealer. *Att.* Collingwood, St. Saviour's Church Yard.

CERTIFICATES.

Aynsley, J. Newcastle, grocer.
Barnes, G. Manchester, cotton-spinner.
Bell, C. Penrith, linen-draper.
Benton, G. and J. Birmingham, jewellers.
Bloxam, Sir M. Gracechurch Street, banker.
Boxton, T. Leicester, banker.
Bradley, J. G. Warrington, grocer.
Brain, W. Sutton Street, plane-maker.
Brownsword, J. W. and T. Stockport, cotton-spinners.
Collins, W. Bristol, innkeeper.
Cooper, J. Irlams, Lancaster, chapman.
Cooper, A. Middlesex, plasterer.
Cox, R. Southwark, carpenter.
Dalton, J. Bradstead, mealman.
Dixon, T. Bath, china-man.
Dodsworth, C. Beverley, draper.
Dunster, T. Somerton, plumber.
Edlin, G. Aldgate, jeweller.
Edmonds, E. Monument Yard, wine-merchant.
Edmonton, W. Middleton, coach-maker.
Farrar, T. Halifax, cotton-spinner.
Forster, M. Soho, tavern-keeper.
Forster, R. High Street, Bloomsbury, cheesemonger.
Fry, R. Lillington, banker.
Gaskill, P. Cheadle, cotton-spinner.
Glover, C. Albemarle Street, upholsterer.
Greenway, O. I. T. and F. H. Bristol, stone-masons.
Gregory, J. Eccles, manganese dealer.
Groucock, T. Drayton, mercer.
Guider, C. Blackburn, linen-draper.
Harvey, C. Monmouth, ironmonger.
Hillyer, E. Mark Lane, pork-butcher.
Hodgson, J. sen. Coleman Street, merchant.
Hopkinson, J. Sheffield, saw-maker.
Huckford, W. London Street, Ratcliffe, victualler.
Hugman, V. Battersea, fell-monger.
Humphrey, J. Wardour Street, boot-maker.
Lee, J. Lewes, linen-draper.
Leedham, J. Hull, linen-draper.
Lloyd, J. Upper Thames Street, grocer.
Markham, G. Honey Lane Market, butcher.
Marshall, F. Strand, jeweller.
Milburn, W. Clifton, farmer.
Morley, R. Old Street Road, money-scrivener.
Oddy, S. A. and H. Oxford Street, booksellers.
Oliphant, J. Fleet Street, tailor.
Pinney, I. Bury Street, tailor.
Powditch G. Liverpool, mariner.
Powell, J. Wapping Street, box-maker.
Rose, W. Kensington, brewer.
Seaborne, G. Hoxton, sacking-manufacturer.
Simonds, G. Coppice Row, baker.
Steel, J. Lancaster, linen and woollen-draper.
Stuart, C. Rotherhithe, apothecary.
Turnbull, W. Oxford Street, music-seller.
Wallace, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.
Woolley, M. Stayley Bridge, cotton-spinner.
Woolley, J. P. Walham Green, brewer.
Worrall, J. Warrington, flour-dealer.
Wydown, W. Thames Street, grocer.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Nov. 20, 1809.

The American non-intercourse act still hangs in suspence, the issue of Mr. Jackson's mission not yet being made known on this side the Atlantic. The holders of American produce take advantage of the unsettled state of affairs between the two countries to keep back their goods; insomuch that little, if any, regular business is done in the cotton markets, &c. Speculators are, however, extremely busy, especially at Liverpool. We are inclined to think they will *burn their fingers*, as usual, and spoil the market, eventually. A vessel has recently arrived from Boston in ballast, having been sent from thence with a refusal to load a cargo: the non-intercourse being in this instance rigidly enforced.

Mr. Erskine is arrived from America; but no consequent effect on trade can as yet be conjectured from his *explanations* or statements.

By the latest accounts received from the East Indies, it appears, that the spice-plantations on the west coast of the island of Bencoolen are approaching to a high state of cultivation. The sales of East India commodities have been rather dull, and the Company's stores are loaded with goods.

A large fleet has been cleared for the West Indies, within the last month, the return of which need not be very eagerly looked for; the articles, coffee, sugar, &c. being remarkably dull of sale, and abundance on hand. About the commencement of the month, considerable purchases of sugar were made by the distillers. A further time for continuing the restriction on distilling spirits from grain, and allowing it from sugar, has been agreed on by ministers: *i. e.* till six weeks after the meeting of parliament.

By a vessel arrived from the river Plate, and Rio de Janeiro, letters, dated August 15, have been received from Buenos Ayres. They state that the terms of the proclamation of the new Viceroy, respecting the admission of ships into Rio de la Plata, had been rigidly enforced. Several vessels under English colours had appeared in the river; some with cargoes, others in ballast, but all were refused admission; and consequently, could neither discharge their cargoes, nor be allowed to load. They were ordered away within twenty-four hours, with an assurance, that without a licence from the mother-country, it would be impossible to obtain leave to enter. The shutting of the Swedish ports did not take place till the 15th instant. The grand annual Baltic fleet, to the number of 380 sail, passed the Sound some time back, and its arrival is announced.

Report affirms that the commercial intercourse between this country and the Baltic ports has been, this year, greater than usual in the same space of time, even in peace. To what feelings we may attribute this is not altogether certain. Whether to an understood arrangement or to a consciousness of a cessation of intercourse; which induces each party to lay in as considerable a stock as possible of the commodities furnished by the other. In the course of five months upwards of 2,200 vessels have passed the Sound: of which the Danes have captured very few, if any; notwithstanding they have had more than a hundred privateers on the alert.

In time of peace these vessels would have paid the Sound dues to Denmark; and many of them would have touched at Copenhagen, or other Danish ports, and there would have transacted business, or, at least, have spent money. We understand that this arrival of so many ships has lowered the prices of some articles 50 per cent. Some kinds of fir timber, for instance, that lately were worth £10 a *stick*, are now worth but £5.

We learn that other parts of our commerce have been equally fortunate (to the great and acknowledged joy of the underwriters)—The quantity of wine at present on the quays at the London dock is so great that after having filled the warehouses, there are 20,000 pipes lying in the open air. It is but a short time since an application, in fact a *petition*, of a leading merchant in London, addressed to the commissioners of the customs brought to light the unquestionable fact, that the business at the port of London was so astonishingly increased that the custom-house establishment of clerks, was barely half enough to discharge the duties incumbent on the office. Whether this was a *real surprize* to the commissioners we do not pretend to affirm: but certain it is, that they demanded proofs of the fact before they acknowledged their belief of it.

The East India Company have declared that they will put up at their present September sale, besides those goods already declared, the following: private trade, nutmegs, 3590 lbs; cloves, 351 lbs; mace, 90 lbs.

We are pleased to learn, that some spirited individuals, are determined on following the example of Messrs Anderson and Co. by cultivating coffee, cotton, &c. on an extensive scale, on the continent of Africa. The specimens of cotton, lately brought from Africa, are in all respects equal, and in many superior, to the produce of the West Indies. As to coffee, it is not to be doubted, that the berry may be cultivated with as much success on the eastern coasts of the African continent, as in the isles of France and Bourbon. The coffee which these islands produce, yields the palm to that of Mocha alone: it is certainly superior to the Java coffee, or any that is furnished by the other parts of the east.

We have the pleasure of submitting to our readers the following statement of the progress made in the reduction of the National Debt, and the means of reducing it. We understand that stock is scarce on the Stock Exchange, and that many of the brokers feel the operation of this plan somewhat *severely*.

Account of what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st of November, 1809:—

Redeemed by Annual Million, &c.	£76,691,173
Ditto on account of Loans	81,894,641
Ditto by Land Tax	23,334,963
Ditto by 1l. per Cent. per Ann. on Imperial Loan	1,007,033
Transferred for Purchase of Life Annuities	919,903
Total	183,897,713

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is £2,993,877 11s. 9d.

Prices Current, November 20th, 1809.
WHEAT.* FLOUR. WHEAT. LEATHER.* BREAD.

MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

		Beef. s. d.	Mutton. s. d.	Veal. s. d.	Pork. s. d.	Lamb. s. d.
Oct.	27	5 4	5 6	7 4	7 0	—
Nov.	3	5 5	5 4	7 2	7 4	—
	10	5 4	5 6	7 8	7 4	—
	18	5 4	5 6	7 6	7 0	—

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Oct.	27	4	0	4	8	5	8	6	8	—
Nov.	3	4	4	4	6	6	0	7	0	—
	10	4	4	4	8	6	0	7	4	—
	18	4	4	4	8	5	4	6	4	—

HAY.*

		St. James's.* Hay. £. s. d.	Straw. £. s. d.	Whitechapel.* Hay. £. s.	Straw. £. s. d.
Oct.	28	6 14 0	2 18 6	6 6 0	2 8 0
Nov.	4	6 10 0	2 12 0	6 6 0	2 4 0
	11	6 10 0	2 12 0	6 4 0	2 8 0
	18	6 12 0	2 14 0	6 6 0	2 6 0

LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23*d.* | Flat Ordinary — 18*d.*
Dressing Hides 19½ | Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen — 33
Crop Hides for cut. 22½ | Ditto, 50 to 70 40

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lbs. 6*s.*0½*d.* Soap, yellow, 110*s.*; mottled, 124*s.*; curd, 128*s.* Candles, per dozen, 14*s.*6*d.*; moulds, 15*s.*6*d.*

WHEAT.

Oct.	28	5,587 quarters.	Average		102*s.*	11*d.*
Nov.	4	5,207	— — —		105	5¾
	11	5,786	— — —		106	7
	18	5,629	— — —		104	1¾

FLOUR.

Oct.	28	21,900 sacks.	Average		94*s.*	7½*d.*
Nov.	4	12,041	— — —	—	94	5½
	11	13,117	— — —	—	94	5½
	18	19,243	— — —	—	94	7¾

BREAD.

		Peck Loaf. 4*s.* 11*d.*	Half Peck. 2*s.* 5½*d.*	Quartern. 1*s.* 2¾*d.*
Oct.	28	4 11	2 5½	1 2¾
Nov.	4	4 11	2 5½	1 2¾
	11	4 11	2 5½	1 2¾
	18	4 11	2 5½	1 2¾

* The highest price of the market.

COALS.

		Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Oct.	27	58*s.* 0*d.* to 58*s.* 6*d.*	53*s.* 0*d.* to 72*s.* 6*l.*
Nov.	3	56 0 60 0	47 0 70 6
	10	62 0 —	60 0 70 0
	18	65 6 69 0	60 72 9

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock	11 o'clock. Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
Oct. 21	52	57	50	30,08	15	Cloudy
22	51	56	51	,03	17	Cloudy
23	53	56	54	29,92	21	Cloudy
24	50	60	50	,82	19	Cloudy
25	49	54	52	30,22	26	Fair
26	52	63	52	,30	21	Fair
27	50	56	51	,28	16	Foggy
28	47	52	48	,28	14	Foggy
29	46	49	48	,25	6	Foggy
30	49	52	49	,16	3	Foggy
31	46	51	44	,02	10	Fair
Nov. 1	46	51	44	,11	7	Cloudy
2	45	50	45	,20	29	Cloudy
3	39	48	44	,08	10	Showery
4	45	45	42	29,75	0	Rain
5	42	43	40	,84	0	Rain
6	40	44	40	,84	10	Fair
7	41	49	41	30,10	15	Fair
8	40	45	40	,40	5	Fair
9	42	49	46	,38	12	Cloudy
10	46	50	42	,30	10	Cloudy
11	42	43	43	,09	7	Cloudy
12	43	44	42	29,85	6	Cloudy
13	41	47	40	,75	7	Cloudy
14	35	45	38	,62	5	Cloudy
15	35	36	31	,65	15	Fair
16	29	35	31	,69	10	Fair
17	37	43	30	,45	30	Stormy
18	27	37	31	,72	10	Snow
19	29	34	30	30,28	15	Fair
20	24	34	34	,38	16	Fair

Prices Current, November 20th, 1809.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	£2	4	0	to 3	0	0
Ditto pearl	2	15	0		3	10	0
Barilla	2	17	0		3	0	0
Brandy, Coniac ... gal.	1	2	0		1	3	6
Camphire, refined ... lb.	0	6	10		0	7	0
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	34	15	0		35	0	0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	1	16	0		2	0	0
Ditto, East-India	0	7	4		0	9	0
Coffee, fine ... cwt.	5	15	0		6	5	0
Ditto ordinary	3	8	0		4	10	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	11		0	2	1
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	6		0	1	8½
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	4		0	1	5
Ditto East-India	0	1	3		0	1	6
Currants, Zant ... cwt.	3	10	0		4	5	0
Elephants' Teeth	24	0	0		30	10	0
——— Scrivelloes	12	10	0		20	0	6
Flax, Riga ... ton	100	0	0		102	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh ...	96	0	0		98	0	0
Galls, Turkey ... cwt.	5	8	0		7	0	0
Geneva, Hollands .. gal.	0	19	6		1	0	0
Ditto English	0	10	0		0	14	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	6	0	0		11	10	0
Hemp, Riga ... ton	82	10	0		84	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh ...	85	0	0		86	0	0
Hops ... cwt.	4	0	0		10	0	0
Indigo, Caracca ... lb.	0	4	0		0	10	9
Ditto East-India ...	0	4	0		0	12	0
Iron, British bars, .. ton	15	0	0		16	0	0
Ditto Swedish ...	21	0	0		23	10	0
Ditto Norway ...	24	0	0		25	0	0
Lead in pigs, .. fod.	38	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto red ... ton	37	0	0		38	0	0
Lead, white ... ton	50	0	0	to 51	0	0
Logwood chips ... ton	16	0	0		20	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	4	12	0		5	10	0
Mahogany ... ft.	0	1	3		0	2	4
Oil, Lucca, .. 25 gal. jar	28	0	0		31	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	102	0	0		105	0	0
Ditto whale ...	41	0	0		45	10	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	4	5	0		4	15	0
Pitch, Stockholm, .. cwt.	1	1	6		1	2	6
Raisins, bloom ... cwt.	4	8	0		6	6	0
Rice, Carolina ...	1	13	0		1	16	0
Rum, Jamaica ... gal.	0	4	3		0	6	4
Ditto Leeward Island	0	4	0		0	5	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	4	0	0		4	2	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, .. lb.	1	8	0		1	15	0
Silk, raw, Ditto ...	1	2	0		1	15	0
Tallow, English ... cwt.	4	9	0		0	0	0
Ditto, Russia, white ..	4	6	0		4	7	0
Ditto ———, yellow ..	4	5	0		4	6	0
Tar, Stockholm ... bar	2	12	0		2	14	0
Tin in blocks ... cwt.	6	6	0		0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl. ... lb.	0	0	6		0	1	4
Ditto Virginia ...	0	0	9		0	1	2
Wax, Guinea ... cwt.	8	5	0		9	0	0
Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.	50	0	0		55	0	0
Wine, Red Port ... pipe	90	0	0		105	0	0
Ditto Lisbon ...	85	0	0		95	0	0
Ditto Madeira ...	74	0	0		125	0	0
Ditto Vidonia ...	70	0	0		85	0	0
Ditto Calcavella ...	90	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto Sherry ... butt	71	0	0		105	0	0
Ditto Mountain ...	65	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto Claret ... hogs.	42	0	0		95	0	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 31-2——Ditto at sight, 30-7 ——Rotterdam, 9-14——Hamburgh, 28-8——Altona, 28-9——Paris, 1 day's date 19-16——Ditto, 2 us. 20 ——Madrid, in paper — ——Ditto, eff. 44—— Cadiz, in paper — ——Cadiz, eff. 40 ——Bilboa, — ——Palermo, per oz. — ——Leghorn, — —— Genoa, — ——Venice, eff. — ——Naples, ——Lisbon, 65——Oporto, 67——Dublin, per cent. 9¼——Cork, do. 10 ——Agio B. of Holland, — per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, *from* 20th OCTOBER *to* 20th NOVEMBER, 1809.

N. B. In the 3 per cts. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

VAN SOMMER and SONS, 36, Clements Lane.

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	3 1-2 d. Exchq.	B.	£ s. d. Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 3 p. Cent.
Oct. 21	207½	68¼	69⅜	83¾	100⅜	18 ⅞	—	—	—	194¾	26	—	—	—	12	17	p	69⅛	—	—
23	208¼	68¼	69	83¾	100⅜	18 ⅞	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	16	10	p	69⅜	—	—
24	—	68¼	69⅜	83¾	100⅜	18 ⅞	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	8	14	p	69⅜	—	—
27	271	68¼	69	83¾	101	18 ⅞	—	—	—	194¾	23	—	—	—	8	14	p	69⅜	—	—
30	272½	68¼	69⅜	83¾	100⅞	18 ⅞	—	—	—	194	24	—	—	—	8	14	p	69⅜	—	—
31	275	68⅜	69	83⅞	101	—	1½p	—	—	193¾	25	—	—	—	8	14	p	69⅜	—	—
Nov. 2	288	68⅜	69⅛	83⅞	101⅛	18 ⅞	—	—	—	194¾	26	—	—	—	10	15	p	69⅜	—	—
3	285	68⅜	69⅛	83⅞	101⅛	18 ⅞	—	—	—	194¾	27	—	—	—	10	15	p	69⅜	—	—
7	285½	68⅜	69⅛	83¾	102	18⅛	2p	—	—	195	27	—	—	—	10	15	p	69⅜	—	—
8	285	68⅜	69⅛	83¾	102	18⅛	2p	67¾	—	195	29	—	—	—	10	15	p	69⅜	—	—
10	284	68⅜	70⅛	84	102⅛	18⅛	3p	—	—	197	29	—	—	—	10	16	p	70⅛	—	—
11	282	68⅜	70⅛	84⅛	102⅛	18⅛	2¼	—	7¼	—	33	—	—	—	12	17	p	70⅛	—	—
13	—	68¼	70⅛	84⅛	102⅛	18⅛	2⅛	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	14	17	p	70⅛	—	—
14	280	68⅜	70¼	84⅛	102⅛	18⅛	2⅛	—	—	197¾	33	—	—	—	13	17	p	70⅛	—	—
15	279	68⅛	70⅛	84⅛	102⅛	18⅛	2⅛	68	7¼	196	33	—	—	—	12	17	p	70	—	—
16	279½	68¼	70⅛	84⅛	102	18⅛	2⅛	—	—	196	33	—	—	—	12	16	p	70¼	—	—
17	277	68¼	69⅞	84⅛	101⅞	18⅛	2⅛	68	7¼	196¼	28	—	—	—	8	14	p	70⅛	—	—
18	—	68⅜	69⅞	84⅛	101⅞	18⅛	—	—	—	196¾	30	—	—	—	8	12	p	70	—	—
20	—	68¼	69⅞	84⅛	102	18⅛	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	8	13	p	70⅛	—	—

London Premiums of Insurance, November 20th, 1809.

At 1½ *gs.* To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.
At 2 *gs.* Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth.
At 1½ *gs.* Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—*From* Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford, 1½ *gs.*—Bengal, Madras, or China. 12 *gs.*
At 4 *gs.* St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope.

Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, (*Comp. ships*), return £2.—*From* Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, 8 *gs.*
At 5 *gs.* To Madeira to U. S. of America.
At 6 *gs.* Gibraltar, Madeira, return £3.
At 8 *gs.* Newfoundland, Labradore, &c.—Jamaica, or Leeward Islands—Brazil, So. America, 8 *gs.*
At 10 *gs.* Senegambia—U. S. of America, (*Brit. ships*), return £5.—Jamaica to U. S. America 8 *gs.*
At 12 *gs.* To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return £6.—To East Indies, out and home.—East Indies to London.—Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.
At 20 *gs.* Southern Whale-fishery.
At 25 *gs.* Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, &c. in November, 1809, *at the Office of Mr. Scott,* 28, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

Grand Junction, £220 to £222, with half yearly dividend of £2 10s. clear.—Kennet and Avon, £42 10s. to 43.—Wilts and Berks, £50 to 53 10.—Croydon, £52 10.—Grand Surrey, £67.—Ellesmere, £75.—Tavistock Canal par.—Basingstoke, £29.—West India Dock, £184 to 185.—London Dock, £133 to 136.—Commercial Dock, £80 premium.—East London Water works, £136.—West Middlesex, ditto £42, premium.—New ditto, £43.—Kent ditto, £30 to £35, premium.—Union Fire Office par.—Albion Assurance, £58.—Vauxhall Bridge, 10 discount.

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4
cent.

ford, 15 gs.—Bengal, Madras, or China.
12 gs.
At 4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope,

Jamaica, or Leeward Islands—Brazil, So.
America, 8 gs.
At 10 gs. Senegambia—U. S. of America,

At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.
At 25 gs. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.

of Mr.

Avon,
esmere,
£133
x, ditto
-Albion

A Grecian Lady.